Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH 1827. No. 1953.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me; or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff

3rd Oct[illegible]

Bomb[illegible]

THE MANAGER'S [illegible] community that the [illegible] will bid adieu to a Valued Fri[illegible] Constant Patron, on Monday the [illegible] of November, when will be performed, Sheridan's admired Comedy of

THE RIVALS

OR A

TRIP TO BATH.

The comedy will be preceded by an address written for the occasion.

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre from 10 till 4 o'Clock, on Saturday the 10th and Monday the 12th of November.

Doors to be opened at 6 and the performance to commence at 7 o'Clock.

Dress Boxes..... 8 Rupees.
Pit..... 6 Rupees.
Upper, Boxes..... 4 Rupees.
Gallery..... 2 Rupees.

GREEN ROOM,
NOVEMBER 7TH 1827.

Higgs and Briggs,

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 8th, Instant,
BELONGING TO AN ESTATE,

SILVER Table and Desert Forks, Tea, Desert, and Table Spoons, Butter and Fish Knives, Toast Rack, Soup and Milk Ladles, Plated Bottle Stands, a piece of Superfine Blue Cloth, and other articles.

ALSO,
A CASE OF
GENTLEMAN'S
PLATED HATS.

Meadows Street, 7th November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 8th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK
A NEAT

BUGGY.

A CAPITAL
BUGGY HORSE,
PARTED WITH IN CONSEQUENCE
OF BEING [illegible] OF
CONDITION [illegible] NO OTHER

[illegible]ER'S
[illegible].
[illegible]in
[illegible]EST.

Meadows Street, 7th November 1827.

To be Sold

BY AUCTION
BY
Higgs and Briggs
On MONDAY the 12th Instant,
THE PROPERTY OF
The Hon'ble Sir Ralph Rice Knt.
AT HIS RESIDENCE
NESBIT LANE,
VIZ.

MODERN Household Furniture, comprising Damask Chairs [illegible]
[illegible] Breakfast Set &c.
[illegible]NE O'CLOCK
[illegible]GANT
[illegible]T
[illegible]HE
[illegible]SS
TWO PAIR OF
VERY SUPERIOR
Grey Arab Carriage
HORSES.
A CALCUTTA BUILT
Chariot,
AND SET OF NEW
CARRIAGE HARNESS.
TWO EXCELLENT
MADRAS BUILT
PALANQUINS.
SINGLE POLED
TENT,
Bechoba
TWO ROWTIES
AND A VARIETY OF
CAMP ARTICLES.

The property will be on view from Friday the 9th proximo, and Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 7th Novemb[illegible]

Higgs and Brig[illegible]

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT LIGHT
ENGLISH BUILT
DENNET,
WITH A
CAPITAL ARAB
BUGGY HORSE,
AND HARNESS,
PRICE Rs. 1,000.
Meadows Street, 7th November 1827.

A FEW Hogsheads of very fine old London Particular MADEIRA, from SCOTT LOUGHNAN AND CO. are for Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO.
300 Rs. each Hogshead.

Bombay, 7th Novemb[illegible]

Higgs and Briggs,

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On TUESDAY next the 13th Instant,
THE
Shop Goods,
OF
Messrs. Lugrin Son and Co.
AT THEIR WAREHOUSE.

Meadows Street, 7th November 1827.

Bengal Built

CURRICLE.

IN THOROUGH repair, fit for immediate use with a complete Set of good Brass mounted Harness.

PRICE RUPEES 1,000.
Meadows Street, 7th November 1827.

NEW PUBLICATION,

LONDON JUNE 10TH 1827.

THE SPHYNX.—

ON SATURDAY the 7th of July, will be published, the First Number of a NEW WEEKLY PAPER, uniting the advantages of an Independent Political Journal, an impartial Literary Review, and a faithful Chronicle of General Intelligence on all subjects of public interest.

This Paper will be printed on a Double Royal Sheet, of the finest texture and quality, and in a new and clear type selected expressly for the purpose. It will be published in a quarto form, between the size of THE ATLAS and the LITERARY GAZETTE, the leading features of each of which it will unite and improve, without exceeding either of these in price—being, with the stamp necessary to ensure free circulation by post, One Shilling per Number, of forty-eight closely printed columns.

The Proprietors of this Paper are unconnected with any political party, and have no private interests, whether of publishers or others, to serve, beyond a desire to ensure success to a more varied, comprehensive, and intellectual weekly Journal than any with which they are acquainted, in which greater space than is usual, will be afforded for the admission of Original Articles on the leading subjects of Political, Commercial and Literary interest, by the exclu[illegible] repetition, as [illegible]

The Editorship and manag[illegible]
THE SPHYNX will be confided [illegible]
BUCKINGHAM, the Author of [illegible]
Palestine, Syria, and [illegible]
whose experience, reputa[illegible]
cess; as a Public Writer [illegible]
England may be regar[illegible]
rity for impartiality [illegible]
conduct of the Pa[illegible]
care. A power[illegible]
rary and Poli[illegible]
secured fro[illegible]
fidence is [illegible]
tions to [illegible]
As t[illegible]
and.
nu[illegible]

by post, and without delay, either through their usual Agents, or to the Publisher of THE SPHYNX, accompanied by such instructions as to address, payment, &c. as may prevent disappointment in the execution of their wishes.

Prospectuses, containing more detailed particulars as to the plan, classification, principles, materials, and resources of this Paper, will be found inserted among the Advertisements of the last Number of the Quarterly Review just published, and may be had at the Office of Publication, No. 147, Strand, (between Waterloo Bridge and Somerset House,) and of all Booksellers and News Agent, in Town and Country.

Orders for [illegible]

[illegible]ay

WEDNESDAY 7th Instant,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co's.
ROOMS.
THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS.

RICH Imitation Shawls, Long Cloth, Chintz of Various Patterns, Woollen and Cotton Shawls; Crimson Velvet, Green Paint, Crockery Ware, a small Parcel of Millinery, Cut and Plain Glass Ware, Imitation Jewellery, Lavender Flowers in Tin Cannisters, Razor Strops, Curry Combs and Brushes, Buggy Lamps, a Chest of Drawers; a Double Barrel, Gun in good order and a 2 Oz. Rifle.

AT NOON
WILL BE PUT UP A
SHIGRAMPOE.
HORSE AND HARNESS.

Nesbit Lane, 7th November 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSIO[illegible]
A
HIGHLY finished D[illegible]
Gun with Flin[illegible]
Complete with Apparat[illegible]
ny Case.

PRICE 80[illegible]
Nesbit L[illegible]

FRITH [illegible]

O[illegible]
A[illegible]
[illegible]

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
On MONDAY the 19th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
IN DADYS BUILDINGS
THE
Household Furniture
CARRIAGES
Horses,
WINES &c.
OF
Major D. H. Bellasis

RETURNING TO EUROPE.

COMPRISING, Plate and Plated Ware, Glass and Queens Ware, Chandeliers, Argaund Lamps, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Couches, a fine Toned Cottage Pianoforte, inlaid with Brass, old London Particular Madeira in Pipes and Bottles, a fine Collection of Plants &c. &c.

AT ONE o'CLOCK,

Will be put up a BAROUCHE with a pair of STEADY ARAB HORSES, and Harness, a Europe Built CHARIOT Painted Dark Green, with a set of HARNESS, A BUGGY with HORSE AND HARNESS COMPLETE.

N. B. The above will be ready for inspection three days before the Sale--Musters of the Wines may be tasted at their Rooms.

Bombay, 7th November 1827.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD in our establishment ceased on the 31st July 1827.

(Signed) REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 7th November 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, for Probate of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM GAZALET late a Captain in the Military Service of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment Deceased, by HENRY PATRICK HADOW AND JAMES FAWCETT, two of the Partners of the firm of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND Company the Executors therein named all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

E. C. MORGAN.

Advertisement.

...TION having been made ...reme Court of Judica... ...t Letters of Admi... ...Singular the Goods ...redits of NAS... ...LJEE late of ...may be grant... ...and next ...ons con... ...pprized ...7.

...l,

...s.

TO SAIL

POSITIVELY ON THE 25TH NOVEMBER,
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE FINE FAST SAILING COPPERED
and Copper fastened Ship
BOLTON, A. 1.
600 TONS
John Clarkson
COMMANDER.
(LATE OF THE CUMBRIAN.)

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For particulars enquire of Captain CLARKSON at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 7th November 1827.

Passage to London,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP
Sir William Wallace,
OF 350 TONS BURTHEN.
Capt. John Brown.

HAS a Poop and Good accommodations for Passengers, and will Sail for London about the 20th of November.

Apply to Capt. BROWN on board, or at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 7th November 1827.

Passage to London,

TO SAIL
ON THE 1st DECEMBER.
AND WILL TOUCH,
AT THE CAPE,
The Katherine Stewart Forbes,
Capt. Ingram Chapman,

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain CHAPMAN, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. where Plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 7th November 1827.

For Freight or Passage to London,

THE FIRST CLASS SHIP
MALVINA,
OF 350 TONS,
Captain James Murray.

IS daily expected to arrive here, and will sail for London in December, touching at Pettcherry, if inducement offers.

The Malvina has good accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES and CO

Bombay, 7th November 1827.

Passage to England,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP
UPTON CASTLE,
OF 600 TONS,
Capt. Peter Wildredge.
(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

HAS very elegant accommodation for Passengers, and will sail for London ...iddle of January.

...n Castle was to sail from ...Bombay positively on the

...rs. FORBES AND

...*November* 1827.

...ondon,

...T SHIP

For Colombo, Penang,

Malacca and Singapore,
THE NEW SHIP
DRONGON,
OF 355 TONS
J. Mackinzie
COMMANDER.

WILL Sail on or about the 15th Instant.—For Freight or Passage Apply to Messrs. THOMAS CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 7th November 1827.

નોલ• તથા• ઉતારૂ *

શ્રી•ફુલપ્રણી•તથા• પીનાંગ•તથા•મલાકા•તથા•શીંગાપોર• જવુ•વાંધાણ• મેક•નામે• દરાઉપાન• ૩૫૫ ટનનુ•કપતાન•જ•પ્રેદજી•વાલુ•તારીખ• ૧૫ મી• માગશર•પ્રથીનાનીમે• ફેદારફ•ગોદુપેર• ફોઈન•નોલ•તથા•ઉતારૂ• ચઢાવા•ફામે શ્રી•શીખરૂશ•ડામરશ•ફરાપ્રરડ• નક્કા• ફુલપનીન•જાણ•ફરે *

તારીખ ૭ મી•નવેમ્બર• ૧૮૨૭ ,

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the "ELPHINSTONE PROFESSORSHIPS"

to be Established under the BOMBAY NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY

	Ankoosee Rupees	Mulharshy Rupees	Bombay Rupees
Amount of Subscriptions published in the Courier of the 27th October.....			1,26,585 0 00
FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM SATARAH.			
Jaywunt Rao Muntry,.....	200 0 00		
Punt Ammantya,.....	150 0 00		
Punt Prietee Nidhee,.....	200 0 00	500 0 00	
Mallojee Bhonslay the Raja of Ukulkote,.....	2,000 0 00		
Punt Sucheeva,.....	1,500 0 00		
Govind Rao Withul,.....	200 0 00		
Pundit Rao,.....		50 0 00	
Bulwunt Raw Chitneese,.....	200 0 00		
Nagojee Rao Ghatkay,.....	200 0 00		
Bulwunt Rao Bukshee,.....	100 0 00		
Kaisow Yeswunt Carbarree of Khasgee,.....	100 0 00		
Bapoo Canoo Furneese,.....		125 0 00	
Ram Rao Duflay,.....	200 0 00		
Bhickajee Moraishwur,.....	25 0 00		
Khunday Rao Runchundr,.....	25 0 00		
Jayram Naik,.....	40 0 00		
Shaik Meera Bapoo Wayeeker,.....		50 0 00	
Narro Yeswunt,.....	25 0 00		
Chimnajee Maharick.....		25 0 00	
Sukharam Bullal,.....	50 2 00		
Yeswunt Rao Bappoojee,.....	75 0 00		
Chintamun Chitkoo,.....		75 0 00	
Khunday Rao Sirkay,.....	50 0 00		
Ragoonath Rao Goojur,.....		25 0 00	
Dinker Rao Mohetay.....	25 0 00	50 0 00	
Tooljajee Bhonslay Koorlayker,.....	75 0 00		
Abba Mohetay,.....	25 0 00		
Narrayun Rao Mootalick,.....	100 0 00		
Koosajee Maharick,.....	25 0 00		
Nursojee Cankray,.....	500 0 00		
Bhim Rao Pataneese,.....	50 0 00		
Hurrebah Nana Mohetay,.....	110 0 00		
Baba Tilluck,.....	70 0 00		
Bhasker Bullal Murratay,.....		50 0 00	
Ramchundra Gungadhur,.....	70 0 00		
Umrit Rao Oopadhay,.....		35 0 00	
Hybut Rao Muchalay,.....	30 0 00	20 0 00	
Ramchunder Rao Mohetay.....	25 0 00		
Maheeput Narrayun,.....	75 0 00		
RESIDENTS OFFICE.			
Hoormuzjee Rustomjee, Treasurer.. 100			
Ballajee Punt, Head Maratha Writer..... } 100			
Damodhur Mookoondjee English Do..... } 30			
Abba Joshee Marratay,.... Do..... 50			
Ram Rao Bhagwut,..... Do.... 25			
Meer Khyrat Ally Moonshee, Do.... 50			
	355		
	6,876 0 00	995 0 00	
		6,875 0 00	
		7,870 0 00	
Deduct Exchange,.....		328 0 00	
or Bombay Rupees			7,541 0 34
His Excellency Kumr-ood Dowla Hushmut Jung Bahadoor Nuwab of Surat... ....}			2,000 0 00
Jeehangeer Nasserwanjee,.....			100 0 00
FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM AHMEDNUGGUR.			
Wissajee Abbajee, Vakeel of Sinday.....	50		
Sukharam Narrayun,.....	100		
Baljee Dadheewall, Banker.....	100		
Nensookh Chouthmul, Banker.....	21		
Lalla Chotaram, Patell Sullabbut Poorker.....	50		
Cazee Shaboodin, Nuggurkur.....	25		
			346 0 00
MARATHA JAGEERDARS. FAMILY OF THE PUTWURDHUNS.			
Chintamun Rao Apa Sahib,..... Rs.	11,000		
Madhoo Rao Baba Sahib.....	4,600		
Gunput Rao Sahib,.....	4,800		
Wamun Rao Sahib,.....	2,300		
Gopal Rao Sahib, Mirujkur.....	3,400		
Gopal Rao Sahib, Junkhundeekur.....	10,000		
Govind Rao Nana Sahib,.....	6,400		
Purushram Punt Bhao Sahib, Tasgaonkur.....	8,700		
Keshoo Rao Sahib, Koorundwurkur.....	6,100		
Trimbuck Rao Sahib Shedbulkur.....	5,900		
			62,300 0 00
Dadajee Rao Apa Sahib, Nurgoondkur.....	1,500		
Radhabaee Ramdoorgkur,.....	1,500		
			3,000 0 00
Jeobaee Bhanoo, THE WIDOW OF NANA FURNUVEES.....			1,000 0 00
Moteechund Govindram, Dufturdar Kaira Collectorate.....			500 0 00
Total amount of Subscriptions to this date.....		Rupees	2,03,372 0 34

GEO. JERVIS,
Sect. to the Fund Committee.

...v. 1827.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH OCTOBER 1827

No. 352 of 1827.—Enign L. M McIntryre, of the 2d European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 353 of 1827.—Major J. Snodgrass, 1st Assistant Commissary General, attached to the Poona Division of the Army, is permitted to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence for ten days.

Captain J. Nutt, Inspecting Engineer Poona Division of the Army, is permitted to visit the Presidency on private affairs, with leave of absence from the 1st to the 20th Proximo.

Ensign W. B. Salmon, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Bengal on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence for six months.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1827.

No. 354 of 1827.—The following promotions are made.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign S. A. Crofton to be Lieutenant, vice Peyton deceased.—Date of rank 15th Oct. 1827.

1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign C. B Raitt to be Lieutenant, vice Philipps deceased.—Date of rank 20th June 1827.

Lieutenant T. Clibborn to be Captain, and Ensign B. H. Crokett to be Lieutenant, in succession to Falconer deceased,—19th Oct. 1827.

No. 355 of 1827.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following appointments are made.

14th Regiment N. I.

Ensign J. M. Dickinson to be Quarter Master.—[illegible] appointment 20th October 1827.

Regiment Artillery.

[illegible] Yeadell to be Quarter Master and [illegible] Hindoostanee language to the 1st [illegible].

[illegible]th Oct. 1827.

[illegible] arrangements for [illegible] Doab, in consequence [illegible] the Poona [illegible]ation of

G. [illegible]
Lieut [illegible]
Command.
Lieut. T. W[illegible]
Major of Brigade.

Cava[illegible]

Left Wing H. M. 4th R[illegible]
4th Regt. Madras Light C[illegible]
7th Regt. Madras Light Cava[illegible]
Lieut. Col. N. Wilson, H. M. [illegible] Dragoons to command.
Captain A. Kerr, 7th Regt. Madras L[illegible] to be Major of Brigade.
Lieut. T. Anderson, 4th Regt. Madras L[illegible] valry, to be Quarter Master of Brigade.

1st Infantry Brigade.

1st Bombay European Regiment.
Flank Companies 44th Regt. M. N. 1.
12th Regt. Bombay N. I.
Lieut. Col. E. Frederick, 1st European Regt. to command.
Captain F. Welland, 23d Regt. Madras W. L. I. to be Major of Brigade.
Lieut. E. Roberts, 49th Regt Madras Native Infantry, to be Qr. Master of Brigade.

2d Infantry or Light Brigade.

3 Companies of H. M. 2d Regiment, or Queen's Royals.
23d Regiment Madras Wallajabad Light Infantry.
Light Battalion (consisting of the Light Companies of H. M. 2d Regiment or Queen's Royals, H. M. 20th Regiment, and of the 11th 12th 22d 25th and 1st Extra Regiments Bombay Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel R. Place, H. M. 2d Regt. or Queen's Royals, to Command.
Capt. P. D. Ottey, permanent Brigade Major, (attached.)
Capt. C. Head, 2d Regt. or Queen's Royals, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, (attached.)

3d Infantry Brigade.

49th Regt. N. I.
His Majesty's 41st Regiment.
Lieut. Col. S. Martin, 4th Regt. [Mad. Light Cavalry, to Command.
Capt. G. Hutchinson, permanent Brigade Major (attached.)
Capt. (Baron) Kutzleben, 44th Regt: Madras N. I. to be Quarter Master of Brigade.

An order by the Officer Commanding the Dooab Field Force appointing Serjeant W. Phillips, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, to act as Deputy Baggage Master to the Force is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1827.

No. 357 of 1827.—The undermentioned Cadets and Assistant Surgeons are admitted on this Establishment in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble Court of Directors from the 26th Instant, the date of their arrival on the Ships Neptune and Sir William Wallace. The Cadet for the Artillery is promoted to 2d Lieut. and those for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the date of their rank to be settled hereafter.

Cavalry

430 Mr. Charles Lennox Irby D. Pre, arrived on the Ship Neptune 26th October 1827.

Artillery.

438 Mr. Alexander Samuel Pemberton, do. do.

Infantry.

398 Messrs George Palmer Ball, do. do.
402 " William Thomson, do Sir William Wallace.
424 Messrs Thos. Tolfray Christie.—Arrived on the Ship Neptune 26th Oct. 1827.
425 " William Brown, do do
436 " Patrick McDougall. do do
43[illegible] [illegible] Vander Wyden Hart, do. do.
4[illegible] [illegible]riswicke Rolinson, do. do.

[illegible] Establishment.

[illegible]nson, do. do.
do. do.
[illegible]. Lyon.—Arrived on
do. Neptune.
[illegible]o. Sir W. Wallace
[illegible]omson, do. Neptune.
do. do.
[illegible]thorn, do. do.
[illegible] officers have returned to [illegible]mission of the Hon'ble the Court [illegible]out prejudice to their rank.
[illegible]. H. Hobson, 20th Regt. N. I. [illegible]ombay on the Ship Neptune 26th [illegible]27.
F. B. Hamilton, 1st Regt. L. C. do. do.

358 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor [illegible]ouncil is pleased to confirm an order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. dated the 26th ultimo, permitting Lieutenant Coghlan to join the 4th Troop of Horse Artillery, and appointing Lieutenant Whitlie, of the Artillery, to the charge of the Park and Ordnance Stores proceeding with the Troops on Field Service from the Poona Division of the Army.

No. 359 of 1827.—Lieutenant W. Meeke, of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 360 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the General Order dated the 20th May 1825 (No. 173) which directs that no officer from whom security is required shall be permitted to draw his official allowances until such security be furnished, is not intended to apply to King's Regimental Pay Masters, but only to officers who receive a specific salary in addition to their pay and allowances.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1827.

No. 361 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army the following Extracts of letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors

Letter dated the 25th of April 1827.

74 and 76. The addition of 75 Rs. per mensum to the salaries of the Deputy Judge Advocates General advised.

32. We see no occasion for augmenting the salaries of the Deputy Judge Advocates at your Presidency, which are already higher than those at Madras, and we direct that the additional seventy five rupees a month be refunded according to the notification made to you in our letter in this department dated 14th July 1815.

(12 and 13) Assistant Surgeon Hathway in Medical Charge of the Garrison of Tannah continued in that charge upon his promotion to the Rank of Full Surgeon.

41. Under the circumstances which you have mentioned we shall not object to the Medical Department at Tannah being occupied by a Full Surgeon.

Letter dated the 13th of June 1827.

2d.—We have permitted Cornet Thomas B. Hamilton to return to his duty on your Establishment.

3d.—We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment to remain in this country for the period stated against their respective names viz.

Lieutenant Col. J. J. Preston until the sailing for your Presidency of the first Ship of next season.

Lieutenant Col. James Morse until the month of November next.

[illegible]We have permitted Mr. George Gray to [illegible] your Presidency for the purpose of practising [illegible]rgeon, and we direct that he succeed [illegible] Surgeon on your Establishment; his [illegible]ed at a future time.

[illegible] permitted the undermentioned [illegible]eir duty on your Establishment

[illegible]oole.

[illegible]mitted Major E. Pearson of your [illegible] remain in this country until the [illegible]r Presidency of the first Company's [illegible]eason.

[illegible]e permitted Captain Alex. Leighton, of [illegible]shment, to remain in this country for the [illegible]iod of four months.

[illegible] have permitted the undermentioned persons [illegible]ed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assist. Surgeons on your Establishment; their rank will be settled at a future time viz.

Mr. Wm. Robt. Deacon.
" Alex. MacKenzie Lyon.
" Wm. Martin J. Perry.
" John Wye.

Bombay Castle, 31st Oct. 1827.

No. 362 of 1827.—Lieutenant W. C. Bell, of the 2d European Regiment, having quitted India without permission from Government to that effect, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that he be struck off the strength of the Army from the 8th instant, the day on which the vessel he clandestinely embarked on is reported to have sailed for the Persian Gulf.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1827.

No. 363.—The following Proclamation by Government in the General Department of this date is published in General Order for the information of the Army.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Major General Sir John Malcolm G. C. B. hath been appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the office of Governor of Bombay and its dependencies; on the resignation of the same by the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone,—It is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone having this day resigned the said office, Major General Sir John Malcolm has on the date hereof received charge of the Government of Bombay and its dependencies, and taken the Oaths and his Seat under the usual Salute from the Garrison, and all persons are required to obey the said Major General Sir John Malcolm G. C. B. as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1827.

No. 364.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the same Military honours be paid to the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone during his residence at Bombay as if he had continued in charge of the Government up to the period of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th October, 1827.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, Junior Assistant to the Judge and Criminal Judge in the Northern Conkan.

Bombay Castle, 1st November, 1827.

Mr. J. Kentish, Judge and Criminal Judge of Surat.

Mr. E Grant, Judge and Criminal Judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. Bell, Judge and Criminal Judge of Kaira.

Mr. H. H. Glass, Register to the Sudder De[illegible]wanee and Foujdaree Adawlut.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMEN[illegible]

Bombay Castle, 29th October

Mr. S. W. Kynaston, Supernume[illegible] to the Collector in Khandeish.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, Assi[illegible] cipal Collector of Dharwar.

Mr. P. Scott, Supernum[illegible] Collector of Poonah.

Mr. W. G. Clark, T[illegible] lector in the Southern

Mr. J. Burnett, Assistant to the Collector of Customs of Bombay.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain R. Morgan, of the Honorable [illegible]ompany's Marine, to the situation of [illegible]ommodore on the Surat station, on Captain J. R. Laurence vacating that situation

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Sect. to Govt

BOMBAY CASTLE,
1ST NOVEMBER, 1827.

A LEGEND
OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

It was on a stormy night, shortly after the most unfortunate Mary Stewart had expiated her crimes and failings on the scaffold, that a ship wrecked nobleman, and a yeoman, his servant, were sitting over a little fire in one of those ruined Watch-towers, which at the period we are speaking of, were frequently to be met with in the Danish Islands.

It was an awful night—the wind which had driven our traveller's bark on the rocks, beat with the wildest fury against their place of refuge, which trembling in the blast threatened them with a more dreadful death than that from which they had just escaped while the waves fitfully were heard howling like a distant lion deprived of his prey.

Sir Hugh Morton was seated at a little distance from the fire, seemingly wrapt in deep and perchance gloomy meditation—his cap of otter skin was drawn considerably over his face—and his scarlet mantle wrapt closely about him.—The Yeoman a stout bluffy knave was leaning over the flame—his broad features brightening into a glow of satisfaction as he eyed each mass of wood successively igniting—now spreading his brawny hands to the heat—and now wringingthe spray from his matted raven locks. He made two or three attempts at conversation, but his master was not in the humour; and he was just yielding to the power of "*the gentle god of dreams*," when a shout of distress was heard evidently coming from the sea—Sir Hugh, at this, delayed not a moment, but grasping a blazing ember, made for the beach followed by his trusty squire.

For a time "the *hoarse slogan*" of the tempest and the torrents of rain, prevented them from hearing or seeing.—But getting under the lee of a cragg, they were enabled to descry a boat rapidly driving on the rocks--There was no time for warning or advice—there was a crash—a cry—and the surf was covered with her wreck.—With the aid of our traveller the passengers, consisting of a gentleman advanced in years and two or three mariners, were extricated from the boiling surge and conducted to the tower, which they reached just in timie to save the crazy fire from extinction.

After receiving the stranger's acknowledgements, Sir Hugh, looking earnestly at him, said, "no, sure, I cannot be mistaken, it is Sir Andrew Melville I address!" "Pardon me, my friend," said the other, "attribute it only to my sight being impaired by sorrow and the storm, that I did not sooner recognize Hugh Morton."

"Nay, mention it not," quoth Sir Hugh, "in the darkness of this cell there is sufficient excuse; but why are you here?—methought our royal mistress could not be without your trusty services—you look, too, as if you had lived an age since last year—your hair is grey which eretime vied with the raven," Sir Andrew during this address convulsively grasped his friend's hand, and half choaked with agitation, said. "so you have not heard that our saintly mistress hath fallen a victim to foul jealousy and treason."

"It cannot be" cried Morton starting as if a snake had stung him "It cannot be! So mild--so innocent--so pious--murdered! Knew Elizabeth of it? was it done in the covert of the night"?— "Nay—her saintly blo[illegible] stained the scaffold "—"Hell and furi[illegible] shouted Morton—"On a scaffold? [illegible] Scotland shall ring of this—th[illegible] on the nurse's knee shall lear[illegible] Elizabeth—the very stones wi[illegible] if a single Scotsman lo[illegible] revenge!—Nay, England [illegible] rence of the deed—r[illegible] the foul murderess [illegible] disown her as an [illegible] of her species"!

At this momen[illegible] rather howl o[illegible] ed hall, co[illegible] the two [illegible] and foll[illegible] lost [illegible]

and seemed as if earnestly listening, and at last cried out—"Nay I am sure I heard "it, even in the gloom and horror of my "cell I heard it—Dead! do I live to hear "it—dead! and I for whom she resigned "soul and kingdom, away from her Oh-oh "no-no-no It was—it must have been a "dream"—He stood silent a moment and then howled out—"It was *no* dream—Mary, "Mary! answer me but a word!" and again he paused as if awaiting a reply "No sound "—she cannot hear!—this wall is thick, and "the storm rages without"---"Slaves! how "dare ye detain me here---I am James Earl "of Bothwell, Lord of Orkney in mine "own right."---"Oh! oh! give me some "bread! I choak, I die, for water!" Melville and Morton looked at each other in pitiful horror, the miserable knight was perishing from famine.

At this moment a gruff looking fellow, seemingly a fisherman, entered, bearing some bread and a flaggon of water---at the sight of whom, Bothwell seemed to revive, and he put forth his hand as if to grasp the food "Here, Mr. Pirate," said the man, "here's "your mess.—By Saint Ulrick, I thought "I never should have reached you for the "surf;" at the same time tossing him the food. The wretched nobleman grasped it—as a lion would a kid—He sunk his beast like nails into it—but before he could lift it to his mouth, his jaw stiffened and fell—his eye glazed and remained fixed—and the proud—luxurious—and ambitious Earl of Bothwell was no more.

JASPER.

NOTE.—It is well known that James Earl of Bothwell after Mary's cause was found to be desperate, turned Pirate, and so infested the Danish and, other shores that he was shut up in a dungeon where he perished by famine.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Allow me to draw your attention to the singular inconsistency with which the Editorial paragraph of the Gazette of the 17th Ult. was written: For you have quoted with marked approbation from the Bengal Hurkaru, some scurrilous remarks condemnatory of the style of my letter inserted in the Bombay Courier of the 1st ultmo; and yet you have at the same time inserted a letter signed Giovanni, in which are contained such choice flowers of speech, culled no doubt from the prolific gardens of Billingsgate and the Old Bailey, as these—"base and degrading language"—"contemptible ignorance"—"robberies upon the public"—"skulking from trial"—"plundered poor suitors"—"Vindex and the Erskinites are either impostors or idiots"—"swindler"—&c. &c.—Is this the language of a gentleman, or "a test of the low vulgarity of the mind in which it is engendered?"

In the first paragraph of the letter above mentioned, I fully explained the reasons which led me to use the strong and coarse language which I addressed in it to Mr. Buckingham. But Giovanni and the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru have carefully suppressed all reference to the context, and, by presenting the objectionable expre[illegible] in all its nudity, have certainly gi[illegible] very censurable appearance. B[illegible] same means, as it has been f[illegible] served, the Bible itself may, b[illegible] ting part of a verse that [illegible] adduced to prove the no[illegible] To expect candor, ho[illegible] tors of Newspapers [illegible] is hopeless; as t[illegible] under some bias [illegible] in garbling an[illegible] even senten[illegible] mark upo[illegible] animad[illegible]

In [illegible] the [illegible]

inquiry had nearly proved fatal to his life, and that he has not even to this day entirely recovered from its effects. But I presume that it does not rest with a public delinquent to determine whether he shall be tried or not, and Mr. Erskine had not the slightest reason for anticipating that any other causes would be assigned for his dismissal than inattention and neglect. Even in the above mentioned speech this passage occurs—"nor will the "Court say, whether Mr. Erskine be guilty or "not of a voluntary participation in the profits of "these frauds and extortions, as the case may "yet come before a Jury, and it would not be "proper to anticipate what the verdict of a Jury "might be--Without however pronouncing upon "this subject, there is more than sufficient to call "upon the Court to dismiss Mr. Erskine from "all the Offices he holds under it. There is "abundant evidence of a carelessness about "the interests of the public, as far as they are "concerned with his offices, and of the gross-"est and most criminal negligence." With regard, however, to the last remark it can scarcely be denied that illness is such a legitimate excuse as ought to divest all consequent neglect of either grossness or criminality, and it is to be particularly observed, that, in this speech, not the slightest allusion is made to any impropriety having been discovered in the manner in which Mr. Erskine conducted the duties of his other Office, that of Master in Equity. But as this case was never brought before a Jury, may it not be justly concluded that there were no grounds whatever on which an Indictment could be framed; and that Mr. Erskine is thus virtually but clearly absolved from all suspicion of his having ever been culpable of any act of extortion, fraud, oppression, and corruption, of which he was accused in that Speech in terms too plain to be misunderstood? I may also, add that no farther legal proceedings could have been instituted against Mr. Erskine, because the law is that, on an examination on Interrogatories, *if the Defendant clears himself by his answers the complaint must be totally dismissed.* As, therefore, Mr. Erskine had been examined on Interrogatories, and as he had then solemnly declared that he was ignorant of the existence of any irregularities in the Court of small Causes, and that he had never knowingly in any manner benefited by any sums of money improperly received in his Office, his innocence, of all but neglect, was fully established by that precise and only kind of proof which the laws of his country in such cases require.

You have, also, remarked that you had "ascertained that the Document which ac-"companies it" (Giovanni's letter) "is authen-"tic" Was this last equivocal word selected for the purpose of conveying the idea that this document was sufficient to establish the point in proof of which it was adduced, or did you merely mean to say that it was a public paper belonging to the Office of the Master in Equity? For the slightest enquiry would have satisfied you, that a most material distinction exists between these two implied ...s; for, though this document is no ... official, it proves nothing whatever ... Mr. Erskine. Because the taxation ...erein mentioned did not take place ... months after Mr. Erskine had ...nd its result could have had no ...ng his dismissal, *as he had ... his situation four months ...encement.* As, also, the ... acts as a Court of con-...rence to forms of pro-...ently required, no ...en established for ... Table of Fees ...ich had, from ... been sanc-...nt Recor-...ever ap-... and, ... time ... by ...

...Under the late Recorder, Mr. Erskine had ...nly four or five weeks, previous to the ...ment of inquiries into the supposed ...f abuses in the Court of Small ... it was at that precise time, as is ...is friends, that Mr. Erskine had, ... debilitated state of his con-...r occupations, determined ...ation. But the inquiry ...tion, as it might under ... been liable to mis-... his character.

...&c.

...er Rupee.
...r 0 | 0 Sas
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Recorder's Court, and which were directed to have two years retrospective effect. These few remarks therefore will fully evince, that the Document, which Giovanni has so triumphantly produced, rests on such questionable grounds, as to deprive it of all value and validity.

To reply, however, to inapplicable personalities, low and vulgar abuse, and writings in which not a glimpse of sense or argument can be discovered is a mere waste of time. But, if Giovanni will change his usual style, and will without equivocation or reservation explicitly state the grounds on which he dares to accuse Mr. Erskine of *having rifled the pockets of the people by wholesale,* I will, I am most confident, fully convince the public that every assertion which he advances is gratuitous, every argument either erroneous or inconclusive, and every alleged fact devoid of the slightest foundation. Nor can Giovanni, I think, be ignorant, that his most pathetic appeal to the friends of Mr. Erskine, recommending "the "propriety of raising a subscription amongst "themselves" to refund to the poor plundered "suitors of the Court, the monies which have "been wrung from them by extortion, fraud, and "false pretences"—was altogether unnecessary; since Mr. Erskine, previous to being allowed to quit Bombay, which was indispensable for the recovery of his health, was obliged to give security in a very large and unusual amount for this very purpose. It depended, therefore, entirely on the Recorder's Court to direct Mr. Erskine's agent to refund all sums, which the suitors in the Court of Small Causes were legally and equitably entitled to recover. But you ask—"who amongst the timid and "powerless natives of Bombay would step "forward as the accuser of such a man as Mr. "Erskine?" If this question applies to the previous enquiry, it contains an admission that no accuser had then appeared against Mr. Erskine, a preliminary absolutely indispensable, according to law, in order to sanction any judical investigation; and if merely to the taxation of costs, you might have ascertained that the Suitors were required by repeated advertisements to appear for this purpose at the Office of the Master in Equity; and that, *though Mr. Erskine had left Bombay three months previously,* no more than fifty suitors out of *the twelve hundred* mentioned by Giovanni ever attended. Giovanni, also, might have learned from the same source from whence he procured the document which he has published, that the overcharges, which the Master in Equity ascertained to have been improperly made, on the principles established *ex post facto* as before mentioned, *were refunded to ten only of these fifty suitors;* and that he then received directions to suspend such repayment until farther orders. But though four years have now elapsed, such orders have never been given, and the effect of this taxation has in consequence remained inoperative. The retractation, consequently, of these instructions seems an admission of their inapplicability; and the merest inspection of the document produced by Giovanni will shew that the principles on which this taxation proceeded must have been erroneous. Because, on an average of twenty one causes, it is found that *one half* of the costs has been improperly charged. Can it, therefore, be supposed for a single moment that the six preceding Recorders under whom Mr. Erskine acted*, would have allowed such a system of extortion to exist in the Court of Small Causes? But if any person can entertain such a monstrous supposition, to argue with him would be useless; and I shall, therefore, here conclude for the present, under the confidence that I have sufficiently evinced that Giovanni, in his letter, has shewn as little regard to truth as to the style of a gentleman, and that you have, without due consideration, given your editorial sanction to his gross and groundless calumnies

I remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
VINDEX,

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1 50 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 221	B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 213	Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106¼. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being intrinsic value.

Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government at 5 Reas per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months after date.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER 1827.

We have been requested to state that the address voted to the Honorable Mounstuart Elphinstone by the British Inhabitants of Bombay and its Dependencies at, the Public meeting held at the Town Barracks on Monday the 5th Instant lies open for signature *at the Town Major's Office,* together with the Book of subscriptions for carrying into effect the object of the 2d Resolution unanimously agreed to at the same meeting.

We are also requested to state that the Honorable Mounstuart Elphinstone has appointed Wednesday the 14th Instant, at noon, the time for receiving the address at the Government House in Town.

The meeting was most numerously and respectably attended; but as our notes of the proceedings are very imperfect, we abstain from giving any account of them, in the expectation of hereafter seeing a full report presented to the public.

The second resolution above adverted to, was carried by general acclamation, and is to the following effect---That Mr. Elphinstone be requested to accept a service of plate, and that his statue in marble be erected in Bombay.---A letter signed by nearly all the society of Surat, and the older Provinces, signified their assent to any Resolutions which might be agreed to by the Bombay meeting; and the Deputation of Gentlemen from the Deccan, mentioned in the Extra Courier which we re-publish, attended the meeting, and concurred in the proceedings.

We have a previous determination in giving publicity to Vindex's letter, though we do not agree with him, in all that he advances. Upon this matter we have much to say, but a press of business occasioned by indisposition in the early part of the week, constrains us to defer our observations on it, until our next.

A numerous party of Gentlemen visited the Ganges Steamer, on Friday last, to witness an exhibition of her powers. She weighed anchor and doubling the Light-house ran down within a short distance of Malabar Point.—There was little wind to retard or accelerate her progress, and the Sea scarcely ruffled, but the utmost rate at which she could be propelled, was barely 6 knots an hour; little more than half the usual rate at which ordinary Steamers run, attributable to great defects in her construction.—The party were nevertheless highly pleased with the trip, and received the utmost attention from the Officers on board—We are authorized to state that the Ganges will have another trial on Saturday, next, when those Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to gratify their curiosity in respect to her qualities, may proceed on board, and enjoy a most agreeable excursion.--She will positively start at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon.

The Kolapore affair is now we believe fairly settled—The Raja has signed a treaty conceding all our demands.

The correspondence, which is republished in our present number, between His late Majesty and the Lord Chief Justice of England (the late Lord Kenyon); and between His Majesty and Mr. Pitt, on the Coronation Oath and Catholic Emancipation, is calculated to arrest the attention of every individual interested either in the removal of Roman Catholic or Sectarian disabilities.

The late King's opinions upon this momentous subject are at length fully develloped, and incontrovertibly established, and the public are now at full liberty to weigh the strength of his objections, and the reasonableness of his scruples.--The opinions and policy of the defunct Monarch now form matter for History.—The *Strike* laboured hard during the last session of Parliament to impress upon the nation the belief, that our present Most Gracious Sovereign religiously adhered to the opinions of his lamented father regarding the Catholic Claims; and if this be true in every particular, the friends of toleration have thus an opportunity, in overturning the objections of the late Monarch, to remove the scruples of the present.

It has long been notorious that his late Majesty believed, if he consented to the removal of religious disabilities, that he should break through the obligations imposed upon him by the Coronation Oath; and the documents now before us, fully prove that, that consideration was the "*chief*" if not the only objection, he could urge against emancipation. The arguments of Lord Kenyon in opposition to the view of those obligations taken by His Majesty, supported as they were, by the voice of the Attorney General, who strange to say was no other than the Ex-Chancellor Lord Eldon! seem to have made no impression on the Royal mind; and subsequently in answer to the powerful reasoning of the immortal Pitt upon the *expediency* of removing the disabilities attaching both to Dissenters and Catholics, he did not pretend to refute the Ministers arguments, but merely repeated the old objection as to the Coronation Oath—an objection that had been so ably answered five years previously by his highest legal advisers.

If his late Majesty had been able to comprehend the full scope of the maxim which Lord Kenyon placed before him—"That the Supreme power of a state cannot limit itself," he would at once have understood that the Crown, as one of the three estates of Parliament, could not be bound by any statutes.—If one of the three estates be bound, then the remaining two become equally so. If Parliament cannot repeal and make Laws, there is an end of Legislation.

On the other hand, the power of the Sovereign as sole Supreme head of the Executive Government is wisely confined within certain fixed limits prescribed by the Legislature; and he is bound by the coronation Oath not to overstep them.

The Coronation Oath is administered to the King in his Executive, not in his Legislative capacity.

The following paragraph from the Times, says more in favour of the new Journal the *Sphynx* (advertised in a preceeding page) than any thing we can offer. The name of Buckingham is no recommendation here to such an undertaking, though he is acknowledged to possess high literary attainments, but as his present path does not seem to touch upon Indian ground the new work, may consequently be more favourably received than his Oriental Herald.—

We learn that Mr. Buckingham, the author of the recently-published and highly-popular *Travels in Mesopotamia,* who has suffered so severely for the independent manner in which he conducted the *Calcutta Journal,* and the particulars of whose case are now familiar to the English public, has received a highly-gratifying proof of sincere and undoubted sympathy in his cause by the remittance from Bengal of a legacy of five thousand rupees, left him by the late Mr. Becher, an English gentleman of property, who had resided forty years in the interior of India, and who was therefore, eminently qualified to judge of what was beneficial or injurious to the interests of that country. With this gentleman Mr. Buckingham, we are assured, never had any acquaintance, either personally or by correspondence. It must, therefore have been solely *on public grounds* that, in the words of his will, he states this legacy to be left by him, "in token of the respect which he bears to Mr. Buckingham, for his public zeal and manly conduct with regard to those members of society in India whom the mistaken and persecuting doctrines of policy have debarred from proving to the world that they are good Christian loyal subjects, and worthy members of the community." We hear also, that Mr. Buckingham, desirous of evincing his gratitude to the patriotic testator in some appropriate manner, and conscientiously beliving he could not fulfil his dying wishes more effectually than by following up in this country, the same course of conduct which obtained him this proof; among a thousand others, of the sincere and general approbation of his fellow-subjects in the East, proposes to devote the legacy in question to this public purpose, by making it the foundation of the New Weekly Journal, recently announced to be conducted by himself, under the title of the *Sphynx*: and it must be admitted that this application of the sum bequeathed will do appropriate and deserved honour to the memory of its deceased giver.

We have the pleasure to announce the return of the Right Honourable the Governor General and Countess Amherst to the Presidency. An official notice, inserted above, announces a levee to be held on Wednesday morning next, and a Drawing-room by the Countess on the Evening of the following day.

Hurkaru 12th October

☞ *See Second Supplement.*

...Y THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.
...TELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
...e PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH 1827.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THURSDAY MAY 31.

A number of petitions were presented from Dissenters in all parts of the country against the Test and Corporation Acts.

THE SIX ACTS.

Mr. HUME rose to move for the repeal of one of those acts passed in the year 1819, which subjected certain publications to the duties of stamps on newspapers. He hoped he should have the support of those Honourable Members who had formerly opposed the bill. Two of those acts, one allowing the search for arms, and another known as the Seditious Meeting Bill, had been allowed to expire in 1824; and he therefore thought the present Government ought, in consistency, to repeal the other four. There were, the act preventing the training the persons to the use of arms, a most improper enactment in a free country; that for preventing the delays of persons on trial, which he deemed of the least consequence;—a third making banishment for a second conviction for libel, a most obnoxious measure; and a fourth which subjected certain publications to the stamp duties on newspapers. It was the repeal of this act which he had particularly in view. He conceived it to be most injurious to the liberty of the press; indeed it was avowed at the time of its being passed, that its object was to limit that liberty. This act compelled printers to give securities before they could establish a press, and subjected the publication of every pamphlet containing public news, or political remarks, under the price of sixpence, to the newspaper duty, the result of which had been the prohibition of many useful publications. It also compelled the proprietors and publishers of periodical papers to give securities, without defining the offences for which they would become liable; and it contained other regulations equally severe and oppressive. At a period like the present, it was most important that the working classes should be supplied with cheap and useful publications, which this act prevented. The especial cause too, having ceased which occasioned the passing this law, its repeal was called for on every consideration of policy and justice, as it was most oppressive, and had totally failed to benefit the revenue. After citing the opinions of several members against these restrictions on the press, Mr. Hume moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the law in question.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that ministers could not at once come to a decision on a subject which called for no ordinary deliberation. The acts in question had been passed at a period of great public agitation, but this particular one had been so greatly modified as to have obtained the support of his Honourable Friend and those with whom he then acted. Though he (the Attorney-General) had ten years ago disapproved of some of the enactments of this bill, it was too much to suppose that he must now vote for its repeal, when its practical effect had been tried and approved. With respect to this bill he would say, that, looking at the objects for which it was designed, he could not at any period consent to its repeal (*Hear, hear.*) Its object was simply this—to put upon the footing of the newspapers all periodical pamphlets and papers containing two sheets, and no more, for which the price of sixpence should be demanded, and the publication of which should be confined within 26 days. In order to show the necessity of this law, it would be necessary to consider that publications coming under the head of periodical papers, might engross all that belonged to the character of the newspapers, without bring subjected to the same stamp duty which newspapers were obliged to pay. It should not be forgotten, neither, that at the time when this law was brought into force, the country was deluged with seditious and blasphemous publications; and he remembered perfectly well that there was only one opinion in the House at the time as to the necessity of putting a final check to such publications. No practical evil had been shown to arise from the act in question, and he could not submit to take his Honourable Friend as a model of general legislation—he had merits enough of another kind to rely on. He (the Attorney-General) should therefore give the motion his direct negative. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. PEEL said he honored the Attorney-General for his manly opposition to the motion; which was a course far better than that pursued by other Hon. and Learned Gentlemen, who had, like him, originally opposed this measure, and now were absent from their places. (*Hear, hear.*) If all the Gentlemen who had recently joined his Majesty's administration had pursued a similer line of conduct, and had stated their reasons for not adhering to the opinions which they had formerly expressed, they would have done themselves more honour than they now did by staying away from the debate, and withholding from the public the sentiments they entertained upon it—(Mr. Tierney, Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Abercrombie, and Mr. Brougham, were not in their places.)

Lord MILTON hoped that those of the Six Acts which were still unrepealed, would not long remain; he particularly referred to that bill which rendered an individual twice convicted of libel, subject to banishment. (*Hear, hear.*) He confessed that a great deal of his confidence in Government would depend on the manner in which they dealt with that act.

Sir R. WILSON said, the present motion was one which deserved the serious deliberation of the learned Attorney-General. The repeal of it would, in his opinion, give additional popularity to the administration, and would be useful to the public; but he regretted that the Honourable Mover should have pursued the course which he had taken that night, after he had solemnly pledged himself to him (Sir R. Wilson) in private, that he would suspend his motion for the present session if he were asked to do so by the Attorney-General. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. LENNARD thought that some of the provisions of the act in question were salutary, and that others were hostile to the liberty of the press, and ought therefore to be repealed. The good sense of the country, and not the prosecutions of the Attorney-General had repressed the growth of seditious and blasphemous libels.

Mr. CANNING said, it was quite preposterous to censure those who had opposed this act originally, for not now voting for its repeal altogether, after its effect had been tried and found to be useful. The Hon. Gentleman had argued that this law infringed on the liberty of the subject, and shackled the exertions of public writers; but the fact was, that at no former period was there such a body of valuable information disseminated amongst the people at so cheap a rate, or received by them with so much avidity. The law only affected those who dealt in blasphemous publications. He did not perceive that there was a deficiency of scandal and vituperation in the publications of the day; neither did he think the people of England considered the existence of this law to be an evil of great magnitude. It was true the times were changed, but might not that change be, in a great measure, owing, to its operation? They had now all the advantages of a free press purged from some of chief mischiefs; and he, valuing a free press as highly as any man, would not consent to poison a wholesome stream by the admission of a foul current, which had been happily dammed up. (*Cheers.*)

Lord HOWICK supported the motion on this single ground, that the law as it stood placed obstacles in the way of publications, without regard to their nature or tendency.

Sir J. NEWPORT opposed the motion.

Mr. HUME vindicated himself from the charge brought against him by Sir R. Wilson, and read a letter which fully proved that he had given the Attorney-General due notice of his intention. He proceeded to show that Mr. Canning had totally misrepresented the objects of the bill when he said that it was directed against blasphemous publications; for, with the exception of the title, and a clause in the 9th section specifying the course to be adopted by magistrates, when a person was charged with selling blasphemous works, there was no reference to blasphemy in any part of it. The Right Honourable Gentleman had said, that few in the country either knew or cared about the existence of the bill. Had he forgotten that the table of that House groaned with petitions from every part of the kingdom against the Six Acts? He (Mr. Canning) moved in a circle where public opinion was not known, and in which he would meet with more to pamper his vanity, than to afford him useful information. If ministers really wished to preserve the good opinion of the country, they must remove every fetter on the liberty of the press.

Mr. CANNING said, that though the act did not apply directly to blasphemy, it did so by implication.

Lord W. RUSSELL said a few words in opposition to the motion.

On a division the number were,—for the motion, 10; against it, 120; majority, 110.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

THE BUDGET.

The SPEAKER having left the Chair at half past five, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CANNING then addressed the Committee (Sir Alexander Grant in the Chair) to the following effect:—The task, Sir, which it is this day my duty to perform—difficult as it must be, under any circumstances, to a person who undertakes, for the first time, to discharge it, is certainly not lightened by the consideration that the picture of our financial situation, which I have to bring before the Committee, is not one of unqualified prosperity. (Hear, hear.) Undoubtedly, a sombre complexion has been thrown over the whole of that picture, by the dark spots which have settled on particular parts of it; and have in some quarters made a deeper impression, perhaps, than will be warranted either by the opinions of this Committee, or of the most intelligent observers out of this House—for it is a consolation to me to find, that the nearer one approaches, and the more accurately one looks into it, the more ground one sees to hope that that complexion has been, in the opinion of the public, exaggerated. If there are grounds upon which we must admit that there is much to lament and much to repair in our present condition, there are nevertheless, grounds for anticipations of its certain improvement. The financial situation of the country at this time, is assuredly one which requires to be looked at with a steady and scrutinising eye; but, in proportion as that scrutiny is minute and accurate, I am happy to think that we shall find in it the justification of sanguine hopes, that the result with be neither distant nor disheartening. (Cheers.) With no other preface, Sir, than this—(and I hope it will be taken, at the least, as a proof of the sincerity with which I am disposed to deal on this subject with the Committee—I proceed to state, in the first intance, what was our precise financial situation at the end of the last year; secondly, to combine and compare, as has been the habit of my Noble Friend, my predecessor in this office, that one year with several years preceding; and, lastly, to suggest the provision to be made for the current year, and to state the grounds upon which I feel myself authorised to look forward with undiminished confidence to the future. Now, Sir, in stating the first and second of these heads—namely, our situation at the end of the last financial year, and our situation at the end of that year, combining and comparing it with the three preceding years—I shall go upon data, which every Hon. Gentleman who has looked to those papers which have so lately been laid upon the table of the House by my Hon. Friend, will be able at once to correct and verify. With respect to the third and fourth points—our present and future situation—I need only appeal to the existence of those impressions which I have already spoken of, and to the declaration I have already made, as to the sincerity with which I mean to deal with the Committee on these matters—to obtain from the Committee their belief that it is not my intention either to keep back any thing which ought to be brought forward, or to carry them into any subject which it would be wrong to introduce, and, finally, to assure them that I shall press upon them no opinion which I do not honestly and sincerely entertain myself. To begin, then, Sir, with the first head to which I propose to call the Committee's attention, namely the state of our finances at the end of the year 1826.—At the end of 1826, after balancing the income and expenditure of that year, there remained a surplus of income towards the charge of the Sinking Fund of 1,000,000*l.* The amount applicable by law to the Sinking Fund was however, for that year, 5,500,000*l.* There, was, therefore, an apparent deficiency in this respect of 4,500,000*l.* I say apparent, because, from that deficit are to be deducted two sums which considerably reduce its amount The first of these sums is the aggregate of advances made from the Exchequer Fund under several Acts of Parliament either for public works in Great Britain and Ireland, or for the purchase of beneficial interests, which are not only likely, but certain, to make a more than adequate return to the public. It is quite obvious that sums laid out in this manner, and for the repayment of which the claims of the Revenue are available and outstanding, are not items from which can fairly be inferred the character of the expenditure of any particular year. This aggregate of advances arises, in part, on the balance of advances over repayments which took place in that year, to the amount of 1,200,000*l.* The particulars of those advances are stated in a paper which has been laid before the House; and I will, therefore, spare the time of the Committee, by not detaining them unnecessarily upon the contents of a document to which every Hon. Gentleman has access, and upon which he may immediately satisfy himself.' To this balance of advances over repayments, then, is to be added another sum, arising out of the circumstance, that in the course of 1826, there were other over payments of this kind; or payments on account of expenses not incurred in that year, but defrayed out of its income, and which were made to the amount of other 1,200,000*l.* The items of this amount also are to be found in another paper, which has been laid upon the table. These two sums of 1,200,000*l.* each, being deducted from the 4,500,000*l.* that I have before stated as the deficiency of that year, upon the amount applicable by law to the Sinking Fund, decreased the amount of such deficiency to 2,100,000*l.* Such, then, Sir, was the state of our finances at the end of the last year; but, before we take that as the measure of the financial ability, still more, before we take it as the proof of the financial embarrassments of the country, it will be fit and proper for me to resort to that process which, as I have before said, my Noble Predecessor constantly resorted to—that of combining the particular year with the preceding years, of taking an average upon the whole, and of drawing an inference from the aggregate of that average. It is but just four years since the Sinking Fund was laid on its present more simple basis. These four years, therefore, seem naturally to form that period which it is proper to combine, in order to arrive at a general result, or average, in the first instance. Now, taking these four years, 1824, 1825, 1826, and 1827, the result is as follows:—The total income was 229,204,261*l.*, or, in round number 230,000,000*l.* The expenditure of the same years, exclusive of the Sinking Fund, was 209,242,184*l.*, or say, in round numbers again, 210,000,000*l.* The surplus of income, after providing for advances, &c. for those four years, which remained towards the appropriation to be made to the Sinking Fund, was 19,962,077*l.*; say as before 20,000,000*l.* The total aggregate income of the four years was something less than 230,000,000*l.*, namely, 229,204,261*l.* The total expenditure of the four years was somewhat less than 210,000,000*l.*, namely, 209,242,184*l.* The surplus remaining towards the Sinking Fund, therefore, was almost within a fraction of 20,000,000*l.* The amount of Sinking Fund, which was by law applicable to the National Debt, during the same four years, about 21,250,000*l.*; leaving an apparent deficiency upon the whole of the four years, of income applicable to the discharge of the whole expenditure of the country, (Sinking Fund included), of 1,265,000*l.*; but, against this apparent deficiency are to be placed, as I have before taken the liberty of pointing out, the sums appearing on the accounts for those years. For these—the amounts of advances made from the Exchequer, under different acts of Parliament, either for Loans or for Public Works, are the beneficial purchases, and of which the public are in possession as available securities—as I have said, it would be unjust to consider them as forming part of the expenditure of the particular year in which they occurred. The amount of repayable advances during the four years in question, was something short of 2,400,000*l.* From this amount deduct one million and a quarter, and there remains upon those four years, of real surplus income, an amount of 1,100,000*l.* after defraying all expenses, and providing, for the Sinking Fund for the same period as I have before mentioned. I come now to state what is, of course, matter of estimate—the income and expenditure of the present year:—

The estimated income of the country for the year 1827, is..	£54,600,000
The estimated expenditure, exclusive of the Sinking Fund, is.....	51,764,000
The Sinking Fund, applicable to the debt during the present year, amounts to.....	5,700,000

Add this Sinking Fund to the expenditure, and the present year will be, 57,464,000*l.*, being more than the estimated income, (and, I am sorry to say, considerably more than two millions.) (Hear, hear.) Before I come to consider this amount of expenditure, I wish to deal with the general subject in the way I have promised to the Committee; and to give to the House, a view of what will be the result of a comparison of the current year, with the whole of the four preceding years, supposing the whole of this estimate to be founded on *data* as correct as those on which the income and expenditure of such preceding years have been calculated. The income of the four years, severally ending on the 5th of Jan. 1824, 1825, 1826, and 1827, I have already stated at 230,000,000*l.*; but as, in adding the current year to this statement, it is necessary to do so without taking any notice of Exchequer advances and repayments—as the advances and repayments for this year, of course, cannot, at present, be looked to—I omit in this statement so much of the preceding year's income

is accrued from repayments of advances, and so much of its expenditure as arose from grants and loans. The income of the four years just named, therefore, exclusive of such repayments, amounted to 228,000,856*l.* The estimated income of 1827 is 54,600,000*l.* The total of the actual and estimated income of those last four years, and this current year, taken, together, will be 282,600,856*l.* The expenditure of the last four years, in like manner, exclusive of advances, was 205,697,198*l.* The expenditure of the present year, exclusive of the Sinking Fund, is estimated at 51,764,000*l.* making, together, a total for the five years of 257,431,198*l.* The difference between the aggregate of expenditure, we may take at twenty-five millions, and something more. The legal claim of the Sinking Fund, upon the five years taken together, would be twenty six, or, indeed, nearer twenty-seven millions. The deficiency of income to be appropriated to the Sinking Fund, as required by law, would be, for the same period, 1,758,750*l.* (Hear.) I beg the Committee clearly to understand that this 1,758,50*l.* is the deficiency for the five years, and is not to be confounded with the deficiency, under the same head, for the current year, and which is to be provided for out of its own resources. (Hear.) Why, then, before I come to deal with the income and expenditure of the present year, more particularly, I would observe, that it appears from this retrospective view of our finances, that the total amount of deficiency of income up to the end of the current years, as combined with the results of the four preceding years, will be something under two millions —(Hear)—a deficiency, say of two millions, arising on an expenditure of nearly three hundred millions, spread over a period of five years. (Cheers.) Sir, I do not at all mean to say that, even to such a deficency, this House and this country should feel reconciled; but I confess that it is a much smaller excess of expenditure over income, than my own apprehensions had been led to anticipate—(Hear, hear, hear)—much smaller, I think, than it has been occasionally assumed at by those who have devoted much of their attention to these matters; and much less than it has been very generally conceived to be. I am however, aware it may be said, that there is a fallacy which pervades the whole of this estimate, arising from that head of these acounts which is generally designated by the name of dead-weight. (Hear, hear.) I thus allude to it, with no intention of mentioning it opprobriously, but merely because it has become familiar to us all by that name. But I think, Sir, it is an entire mistake to consider that operation, to whatever other objections it may be liable on other accounts, as in the smallest degree falsifying this estimate—(Hear, hear.)—and, I will tell the Honourable Gentleman who cheered me just now, why. I am perfectly ready to admit—and, indeed, the fact is perfectly notorious, and has long been conceded—that that operation has had the effect of obscuring and complicating the public accounts. (Hear, hear.) From that very circumstance, perhaps, it has arisen, that this scheme has been made to bear more of blame than really belongs to it. But, in this particular case, it has not only not operated badly for the country, but, in fact, has proved of great advantage to it. The contribution, for the last four years, for the Commissioners, of Naval Half Pay and Pensions, has amounted to 7,600,000*l.*; but Gentlemen must not forget that, when this plan was established, yearly taxes, to the amount of two millions anually, were repealed; and before it is assumed, by any Honourable Member, that the addition of this 6,500,000*l.* produces an exaggerated appearance of income—he ought, for his purpose, to compare the produce of those contributions with what would have been the produce of the taxes I speak of, which were repealed only because this system of contribution was imposed. The amount, I say, of the taxes repealed at the same time that this contribution was established, was something more than two millions per annum, and during the same period in which the dead weight contribution has yielded to the income of the country, 7,600,000*l.*, these taxes, if they had continued unrepealed, (which, by hypothesis, would have been the case, inasmuch as the temptation to the house to sanction that scheme of contribution was, the enabling it to arrive at the repeal of such taxes), would have yielded about 8,200,000*l.* So far, therefore, from the account of the public income being unfairly swelled by the dead weight, that account shows a total of 600,000*l.* less than it would otherwise have amounted to, by reason of the dead weight having been substituted for the taxes alluded to. (Hear, hear.) All this, of course, does not affect the merits of that scheme in any other respect—it does not cure the scheme of the evils of that obscurity and that complexity which, as I have stated, it introduced into our accounts. But of the charge of inflaming the accounts of the income of the country, and of giving a false view of our affairs, that scheme is totally guiltless; for I repeat, that if that scheme had never been established, the income of the country would have appeared, on these accounts, 600,000*l.* on the aggregate, better than it actually does. This change, or, rather, the absence of this change—that is to say, the continuance of these taxes, if they had remained, instead of being repealed, and if the dead weight had not been called to our aid—would have reduced, the general balance against this country from 1,800,000*l.* to 1,200,000*l.* But this, Sir, is not the opportunity at which I shall enter into the merits and demerits of that scheme generally. I must frankly own that I myself was ignorant of its merits or its demerits, until it became my duty to look into these accounts; and I am perfectly sure that a like ignorance, or a like recklessness, upon that subject, prevails among those who have not directed their attention to it with equal anxiety. But we must not blind ourselves to this circumstance that we have obtained from it, during the last four years, very substantial advantages. And when we revert, as, perhaps, we may, at no distant time, to an examination of this point—when we come to reconsider the question of this scheme, we shall find that it is not one of plain sailing; that it is not one, which has not on each side, compensating advantages and disadvantages. Assuredly, we shall gain much, by simplifying the national accounts; we shall gain more, perhaps, by the consciousness of meeting our difficulties, whatever they are, full in the face; but we shall do that, by the necessity of taking up, in some shape or other, a part of the burden which we laid down when this scheme was resorted to, and from which burden we have been relieved during the last four years. (Hear, hear, hear.) I mention this, without pledging myself to any specific measure, that, on my own part, I may feel necessary to bring forward; but as imploring only that the house will not forget what they will have to do, if they should return to that condition in which they were when this scheme was originated. The Committee will not have failed to observe, that in all I have had the honour of stating to them, I have assumed, as a fixed point, the fact, if not the expediency, of the expense of the Sinking Fund—a fund which, by whatever name you please to call it, whether Sinking Fund or Sinking Expenditure, is to have the effect of preserving national faith and national credit, and of enabling the country to meet the fluctuations of its revenue, and to meet also any unforeseen emergencies in which it may unawares be placed. The present year, Sir, affords examples of both these necessities: it affords the example of our revenue suddenly falling off, and it affords too, an example of a particular foreign exigency coming on us unawares. (Hear, hear.) And here I would wish the house to consider what would be the situation of a country which should so exactly square its annual income with its estimated expenditure as to leave no room for these emergencies, nor any provision (as every private gentleman is bound to provide, by laying aside some part of his own income for unforeseen casualties) to meet claims which cannot be exactly anticipated, (Hear, hear.) What should be the amount of the Sinking Fund, this is not the time exactly to discuss; but I confess it has never occurred to me that less than a sum of five millions, on an expenditure of more than fifty millions, is a proportion that either by our own Parliamentary experience, or looking to the analogies of private life, it might be found prudent to forego. Here, again, I beg not to be considered as giving any decided opinion. I told the Committee at the outset that I would declare candidly the considerations which have impressed themselves on my own mind; but this will be a subject for discussion in the year to come and upon which we shall have had the benefit not only of all the reflections of the intervening period, and the experience of current events, but shall look to the aid of the proposed Finance Committee. For the present year then, the question which arises on the statements I have submitted to the Committee—the question which they will have specifically to consider—is, whether that deficiency, which I have already stated in round numbers, though it is now, and I think we have every prospect of its proving hereafter still more so, considerably less than I have stated it at, whether this deficiency should be provided for by any extraordinary means, or whether, under the particular circumstances of this year, it may not be the more expedient course to take a credit on the Consolidated Fund, and leave it to the year to come to determine what it may be necessary to do, of a more decisive and more extraordinary nature. (Hear, hear.) This is, in other words, of course, a proposal to add to the Exchequer Bills now outstanding. (Hear, hear.) And the first question that arises on the suggestion of such a proposal is, whether the amount of those Bills now outstanding be such as will bear this hypothetical accumulation, or whether it be such as to render it dangerous to run the risk of going on to increase it. The price at which Exchequer Bills are now selling, is equivalent to a premium of 50 shillings on every 100*l.*; that 100*l.* producing *three per cent. per annum*, and such being the premium, upon this statement at least there is no appearance of an overstocked or a labouring market. Then, Sir, as to the amount, the whole amount of Exchequer Bills now outstanding is 23,800,000*l.* That amount would be increased, supposing the whole of the sum now apparently deficient, to remain deficient at the end of the year—that is, supposing the revenue to go on only at the rate which it has during the four months last past—supposing all the indications, I will not say, Sir, of reviving prosperity, but of reviving activity in commerce, which we hear from all parts of the country—supposing the information on this subject, which has been communicated to so many Honourable Gentlemen to be quite erroneous—supposing all these premises to be totally fallacious—supposing, in fact, the very worst, the whole outstanding amount would be 26,700,000*l.* But, I think I may say, without even offering any direct authority for the assertion, that it is impossible, from the various but concurrent information which has reached so many Hon. Gentlemen from all parts of the country; it is impossible to believe the two propositions I have suggested—I mean, that the progress of the revenue will not be accelerated during the remainder of the year, beyond the rate at which it has proceeded during the last four months; and that the deficiency in the public revenue will not be diminished by the accelerated ratio of improvement in our commercial affairs. I say, it is impossible to believe these two propositions, without entirely disbelieviug all those accounts from all parts of the country. Why, then, Sir, I may consider 26,000,000*l.* as the amount of outstanding bills at the end of the current year. Suppose I were to rely entirely on that resource for squaring our accounts at the end of the year, I think I am not too sanguine in taking that as the total amount. Now, 26,000,000*l.* of outstanding Exchequer Bills is a less amount of such bills than ever was outstanding at any period as I am informed, in the history of this country, during the last twenty years; that is to say, not the amount now outstanding, but the amount, such as it would be, if the amount now outstanding were added to the deficiency of the present year's income. But there is still another consideration to which I have already partially adverted, in stating the amounts of the incomes and expenditures of different years, and which it is very material that the Committee should take into its view aggregately, and consider its bearing upon the whole. Of this 26,000,000l. outstanding Exchequer Bills, one-fifth at least is of a totally different nature from the remaining four-fifths, and of a totally different nature also from Exchequer Bills, in the ordinary and general sense of the term. The aggregate of advances in Exchequer Bills which have been made by the Government, and remain due to them now, is upwards of 5,000,000*l.*; 5.000,000*l.* therefore, of this amount of Exchequer Bills represent not the credit of the Government, but public works, loans, &c. They are, in fact, available securities, and convertible by the Government at their pleasure. (Hear.) This circumstance, consequently, will reduce the amount of outstanding Exchequer bills, in the ordinary sense of the word, even on the most unfavourable supposition of our having to replace the whole apparent deficiency of this year by that mode of security, to 21,000,000*l.*, which is, as I have said, considerably less, of course, than has ever been their amount at any period of that term of twenty years which I have mentioned, being by 5,000,000*l.* less than the sum I have predicated as below the average amount of such outstanding bills in all that period. Under these circumstances, when I put to myself the question, whether or no we can run the risk, whatever that may be, of having to defray the deficiency in the income, to meet the expenditure of the current year, by an addition to the now outstanding Exchequer Bills of the amount I have stated—and comparing this risk with the possible effect of any other mode of proceeding for such deficiency—I confess, Sir, I am strongly inclined to the course which I first suggested. (Hear, hear.) The state in which the country is now, appears to me to be one of a hopeful but not confirmed convalescence (Cheers; and I do trust and believe that it will gather strength, and proceed gradually to the reinstatement of its former power and former security—I mean, of course, its financial security—provided it be not at this critical moment, either tampered with by the application of any unnecessary remedies or afflicted by the shock of any measure which may divert it from the healthful course in which it now gradually, but steadily, proceeds. I see, Sir, also indications of an improving revenue. (Hear, hear.) I am not sufficiently sanguine to believe that this improvement will be great enough, for the present, to overtake the whole of the deficiency. A part, however, of that deficiency I am sanguine enough to expect speedily to see cut off by natural means; and that hope we should be wrong to disappoint, by any measures calculated to force results, that, by being so forced, may defeat it. It will be wise for us to await the realization or the disappointment of that hope, before we decide on any other course of action. If I were to decide for myself, as to whether I should adopt a course like this which I advocate, without the advantage of previously consulting Parliament upon it, I should unquestionably feel the responsibility of so proceeding too great for me to undertake. But, Sir, it is because I have the opportunity of stating in this House, plainly and openly, the course itself, and the motives which prompt it—it is because there is nothing of fraud or falsehood in it—nothing of keeping back—nothing of concealment—nothing of a desire to represent things otherwise than as they are—that I have the courage to express my conviction that in the present peculiar situation of the country, it is better to wait and to expect, than imprudently to aid even her financial progress.—I have now opened, Sir, rather those general principles which ought to guide us in our present situation, than entered into any particular details connected with it; and I think the peculiar character of the times justifies me in having adopted such a mode of proceeding, in preference to going into a multiplicity of such details—into calculations of revenue—into calculations of trade—which might have only more perplexed a subject that, I am afraid, my inexperience in those matters has already sufficiently obscured (Cheers.) On the other hand, I trust I have explained, without much complication, that which it was my single object to make clear and perspicuous to the committee, as it seemed better to propound that single object to them distinctly and intelligibly, than to carry them through a succession of such items. Nothing now remains for me to submit to the Committee, but to state the supply by ways and means; as, according to the principle which I have just ventured to lay down, I propose providing, in no other way but from a credit on the Consolidated Fund, for the deficiency of the present year. The supplies which have been voted for the current year, are as follow:—

Army	£8,194,466
Navy	6,125,800
Ordnance	1,649,917
Miscellaneous	2,275,034
Interest on Exchequer Bills	650,000
Making an aggregate of	£18,895,217

In addition to this amount, before the rising of Parliament, it will be my duty to call on the House for a vote, by way of a vote of credit, the subject of which I shall then explain to the House to be any unforseen contingencies that may arise, relative to the Army. The accounts which have been laid on the table, as to the Ways and Means, shew as follows:—

Supplies of last Year's Income	£ 880 000
Military and Naval Pensions	4,155 000
Debt from the East India Company, partly on account of their share in the charge of Military Pensions, &c. and partly on account of Naval Expences in the East Indies during the late war	100,000
Duties on Sugars and personel Estates.	3,000,000

And I also propose to move, for a vote from the Consolidated Fund, to cover all deficiencies. The deficiency to be provided for the year is, altogether, 2,864,000*l.* The vote of credit which I must move for, will be 500,000*l.* The main principle on which the Committee will have to decide, is, whether, under all the circumstances of the country, it will be content, as I think the most prudent course will be, to go on thus through the whole of this year, not in ignorance, but with a perfect knowledge of the situation of the country—and looking to the growing effects of returning prosperity, whether it will not be far better than entering upon unadvisable and premature discussion of every one of those great questions of finance, which await their discussion next year, to go on in the path I have pointed out—whether that will not be our wiser policy, rather than to run the risk of deranging the present course of things without having any correct means of judging what the effect of such derangement may be. (Hear, hear.) It will be found, that the supply of this year exceeds that of the last, by about 800,000*l.* The difference or amount of that excess has arisen from two heads;—the army extraordinaries, and the vote of credit. A great part of this sum must be referred to the extraordinary demands of our army abroad. But I am far from binding myself to say, that to bring back the expenditure of the country to the scale of the expenditure of last year, is all that I should expect to be able to accomplish, or all that Government is inclined to do. (Loud cheering.) I am afraid to indulge in promises, because promises that are made under similar circumstances, must, from the nature of things, be contingent on events which we cannot control; because, too, they are always exggerated by those to whom they are made, and, however they may be more than fulfilled by the event, may, in some quarters, furnish matter of crimination and reproach. All I can say, therefore is, that it is the fixed determination of his Majesty's Government to apply to these important subjects—the reduction of the expenditure and the improvement of the revenue—their best and most zealous efforts, and to call on this House to counsel on the matters. (Cheers.) My decided opinion, in conclusion, is, and I feel that I ought to give it fairly before I sit down that the course I recommend, is the most expedient and the wisest. (Hear.) The country is in a state at present rather to be left be itself than even to be aided in its return to prosperity. And if I entertain, as undoubtedly I do, a sanguine hope that the time is not very far distant when the prosperity of the country may be more unequivocally demonstrated than it has lately been, I found that hope rather on its known intrinsic energies, and its inherent, though not now put forth, powers, than I do upon any indication, arising from particular circumstances, which I could fairly turn to, as justifying that hope.—I would rather express what I feel on this subject in other word than my own—in words that I am sure my Hon. Friends opposite, will pardon me, if I read on this occasion, in preference to submitting the same views in any language that I can supply. The speech I am about to quote from, was one which beautifully described the energies of this empire, and the operation of that spirit and enterprise for which it is distinguished, in communicating the commercial activity and wealth of its own people to the most distant regions." The Right Honourable Gentleman then read the following extract:—

"But there still is another cause, even more satisfactory than these, because it is of a still more extensive and permanent nature, that

constant accommulation of capital, that continual tendancy to increase the operation of which is universally seen in a greater or less proportion, whenever it is not obstructed by some public calamity, or by some mistaken and mischievous policy, but which has once arrived at an advanced state of commercial prosperity. Simple and obvious as this principle is, and felt and observed, as it must have been in a greater or less degree, even from the earliest period, I doubt, whether it has ever been fully developed, and sufficiently explained; but in the writings of an author of our own times, now unfortunately no more, whose extensive knowledge of detail, and depth of philosophical research, will, I believe, furnish the best solution to every question connected with the history of commerce, or with the system of political economy. This accumulation of capital arises from the continual application, of a part at least, of the profit obtained in each year, to increase the total amount of capital to be employed in a similar manner, and with continued profit in the year following. The great mass of the property of the nation is thus constantly increasing at compound interest; the progress of which, in any considerable period, is what, at first view, would appear incredible. Great as have been the effects of this cause already, they must be greater in future, for its powers are augmented in proportion as they are exerted. It acts with a velocity continually accelerated, with a force continually increased.

"Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo"

It may, indeed, as we have ourselves experienced, be checked, or retarded, by particular circumstances—it may, for a time, be interrupted, or even overpowered; but where there is a fund of productive labour and active industry, it can never be totally extinguished. In the season of the severest calamity and distress, its operations will still counteract and diminish their effects—in the first returning interval of prosperity it will be active to repair them. If we look to a period like the present, of continued tranquility, the difficulty will be to imagine limits to its operation. None can be found, while there exists at home any one object of skill or industry short of its utmost possible perfection—one spot of ground in the country, capable of higher cultivation and improvement—or while there remains abroad any new market that can be explored or any existing market that can be extended. From intercourse of commerce, it will, in some measure, participate in the growth of other nations, in all the possible possible varieties of their situations. The rude wants of countries emerging from barbarism, and the artificial and increasing demands of luxury and refinement, will equally open new sources of treasure, and new fields of exertion in every state of society, and in the remotest quarters of the globe. It is this principle which, I believe according to the uniform result of history and experience, maintains in the whole, in spite of the vicissitudes of fortune, and the disasters of empires, a continued course of successive improvement in the general order of the world.

"Such are the circumstances which appear to me to have contributed most immediately to our present prosperity."

The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded thus:—

"These words, Sir, are Mr. Pitt's; the authority cited is Dr. Adam Smith. He clearly says, that the application of philosophy to politics is no innovation. This was in 1792; and I, Sir am content to go back to 1792., and take these words of Mr. Pitt into my own mouth, and proclaim them to Parliament as those which shall be the guide and polar star of my conduct."—

[The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst loud cheerings from all parts of the House.]

After a considerable pause in the House.

Mr. Hume rose. He should not, he said, have presented himself thus early to the attention of the House, had any other Hon. Member evinced an intention of rising to make those observations upon the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman which it seemed to him to call for. He was quite aware that the Right Hon. Gentleman had taken the most wise and proper course in the avowal he had early made; because, after the most minute details with which he could possibly have favoured the Committee, he must have come to thr same conclusion in the end, viz:—that there was deficiency. Under these circumstances he thought it the duty of the House maturely to consider the situation of the country. He was not one that despondED of the ultimate resources of the country to meet her difficulties. On the contrary, he thought, that if properly applied, there was no ground for apprehension, and so his difficulty, upon the present occasion, was with reference to the application of the Right Hon. Gentleman's remarks to the present condition of the country. They were now in the twelfth year of peace, and the question was, whether they should permit themselves to be deluded by representations of growing prosperity, similar to those which, under every Government, during the last eleven years, they had held out in prospect to them, but never realised. If any Hon. Member would look at the debates for any year since the war, he would find the golden surplus of five millions invariably promised. But he would take the last concluding remarks of the Hon. Gentleman. He would just see how far he was justified in adopting the language of the Minister of 1792. What was the expenditure of that year? Not more than 16,660,000*l* and now it was 69,600,000*l*. In 1792 the public debt, was 223,000,000*l*., whereas now it was 800,000,000*l*. Under these circumstances, the House would be regardless of the country, if it did not call upon Ministers to retrace their footsteps, and diminish the expenditure. They were told that a Finance Committee was to be appointed. but that was not to be till next year; and there would be three or four millions of debt added before that time; but, in answer to all their difficulties, the Right Honourable Gentleman gave them a quotation from Adam Smith, and a flattering prospect of a great increase of income next year. As an Honourable Friend near him had observed, all the finance statements since he had entered the House did no more than build castles, in the air. This was very well to answer for an hour; but the worst of it was, Honourable Members could not be roused to opposition until their pockets were touched in the shape of additional taxes. They were not likely to be disappointed in this long, for the Right Honourable Gentleman had candidly told them, that, at the end of the present arrangement with the Bank of England, they must have another loan or new tax. The Right Honourable Gentleman had said, that, at the end of another year, if their finances did not prosper, they must meet their difficulties boldly. But he (Mr. Hume) wished to know why they should not meet them now. The Right Hon. Gentleman referred to capital, as a saving out of income, as the only means of redemption; but let him look about the country, and see from what interests he had any reason to expect an accumulation of capital. Did he expect it in the shipping interest? Was there any hope of their accumulating wealth? And were they not rather living upon their capital, which was the inverse of the Right Hon. Gentleman's principle? Was there no manufacturer in that House, who would say that the profits of capital were such as to give any hope of accumulation in the present condition of things? In like manner, if they looked to the mercantile or any other interests, they would find that they scarcely returned the usual profits to cover the interest of money. The Funds had risen in the face of all these difficulties, naturally enough, because no man could be found to embark his money in trading or commercial speculation. The Right Hon. Gentleman considered that the public credit was high, because the price of public securities was high; but he (Mr. Hume) thought it was quite the inverse. The Right Hon. Gentleman placed all his hopes upon an increased demand, for which he (Mr. H) saw no ground whatever. No one denied the state of the country, and the necessity there was for relieving it of some of its burdens. If they saw a man staggering under a heavy load, they naturally relieved him of some of its weight. In that manner ought they to deal with the country. The Hon. Member observed, that in Turkey there was no public debt, and that the people there were in the happy condition of not knowing the meaning of a public debt. He asked the country gentlemen if they could, keep faith with the public creditor, and look with security upon their estates, if the present accumulation of debts were to go on. He hoped they would have done with the humbug of the Sinking Fund, which was quite out of the question—a mere delusion. He protested against their borrowing stock at 72 and repaying it again at 82 and 96, merely for keeping up the delusion of the Sinking Fund. Since the time of Pitt, in the space of five-and-twenty years, the Sinking Fund had cost the country 224,000,000*l*. He disputed the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman that this year was the lowest in amount of Unfunded Debt, when he knew that last year there were eight millions taken out of the market. The fact, however, was, that the business of financier was quite foreign to the Right Hon. Gentleman's habits, and it could not be expected, even were it not so, that he should have made himself master of the subject in so short a time. Would any one say—would any one of the friends whom he had been accustomed to see about him, but whom he had now lost altogether, and knew not where to find—(a laugh)—would any of them say, that the statement they had heard that night held out any justifiable hope to them? The Hon. Member here proceeded to eulogise the simplicity of the public accounts in the United States of America. There they had a regular balance-sheet presented annually, for public inspection, which it required no more then a knowledge of the four rules of arithmetic to understand. Here the mode of keeping the accounts was so complicated, that one Chancellor of the Exchequer took one view of the subject, and another one, another.—He deprecate the intimated connexion always subsisting between the Bank of England and the Government. If the Government had not lent the Bank five millions at the late crisis, he believed it would have gone hard with them, and, indeed, had the panic lasted for 43 hours longer, it was pretty certain that the Government would have been obliged to impose a little check upon their payments. Their only hope lay in a reduction of expenditure, and he hoped the House would apply itself manfully to that course. He pledged his existence that he would shew how from five to seven millions could be reduced without injuring any of the public departments He did not, however, mean to say, that this could be done, if they were to be giving constitutions to foreign countries. He had upon principle, condemned the interference of France with Spain for the purpose of imposing a system of government upon that country; and in like manner he condemned the interference of England was with Portugal. Where, now would the Right Hon. Gentleman find his majority upon that measure? Would he find it in the Cabinet among the people, or in the army? The Right Hon. Gentleman might glory in his principles of liberalism; but if he were to unfurl the standard of liberaiity as a thing for all men to rally round in this country, let him do it out of his own pocket, and he (Mr. H.) would not object to it. But these liberal princi les it was which kept the shipping interest depressed, and kept labouring classes without a mouthful of bread. He, for one, if he stood alone, would move for the wishdrawal of troops from Portugal, before the separation of the House, if the Right Hon. Gentleman did not give them some hope of its being done without. He would never consent to their scattering gold about in so profuse a manner; but he looked to the principle of the thing more than to the paltry consideration of the money. Formerly Great Britain left people to make their own laws and choose their own counsellors; but now, forsooth, we must meddle with all matters, and to our cost. All that John Bull knew of Portugal, up to this moment, was an engagement to pay, and to get the money back as he could. Every man in the country, was reduced by taxation. He could not help drawing a comparison between this country and another; in that country (America), there was Universal Suffrage, so that the people elected those who were to make laws to effect their lives and pockets. And what was the qualification required for a voter? Every thing was done by ballot, and 250,000 votes were taken in one day, without half the disturbance of an election for Westminister, or London, or Preston, The election for the State of New York, for instance, lasted two days: and for all qualifications, the elector war asked, if he had paid his taxes, if he had a musket, coat and accoutrements; and if he had served three days. In this manner were the Americans able to keep 12 millions in order with only five regiments, Now let them look at this country, surrounded by water, so that no enemy could approach, burdened with such enormous Military Establishments. He hoped the House would not allow itself to be deluded, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer told them they would have prosperous times. Let him propose additional taxes, and then see if the House would support him. Barely looking at the paper which he held in his hand was quite enough to frighten any one, and he begged to assure the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the House, that if there was any one thing of more consequence than another, it was that of keeping the expenditure of the country within its income. and of making every possible reduction to effect that object. In Jan. 1825, the income of the country amounted to 51,000,000*l* while its expenditure only came to 50 millions and a half. Here there was a real surplus of half a million. While upon the subject, he should say, that it was not at all fair to bring in the sums paid on account of the Austrian Loan, nor those by the Commissioners of the Navy, for the purpose of swelling the apparent amount of the revenue. It should be confined to the ordinary revenue arising from taxation, and any other course could only tend to mislead the people. From what had occurred, he was sure that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, even with his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Huskisson) at his elbow (who was so competent at matters of this nature) must have seen how difficult it was to make an intelligible statement, and what had been done he compared to a man who was seen at the top of a ladder, without showing or knowing how he got there. In 1824, the Revenue had been 51,000,000*l*., while the expenditure was 50,000,000*l*; in 1825, the income was 52,000,000*l*., while the expenditure was only 51,000,000*l*. and a half; but on the 5th of January, 1827, the income had been only 49,000,000*l*. and a half, while the expenditure came to 52,000,000*l*. Thus, there was a differenc of expence over income of 2,000,000l. and a half, and he would taken upon himself to say, that there would be as great a deficiency this year; wherefore he thought they should look for means by which this debt should be paid off, instead of allowing themselves to be tied up by the course proposed, He could not conceive how the country could be permitted thus to go on deeper and deeper into debt, and it reminded him of a gentleman who had applied to him to look into the state of his affairs, and see how they were to be retreived On examining the accounts he (Mr. Hume) had said, "Your expenditure is greater than your income, and while that continues, any thing you can do is of little consequence. But here are several items which are useless; strike them off, and you not only will be out of debt, but will have a surplus." "Very true" said the gentleman, "but we will let it go on to next year, and then, perhaps, things will be better." That seemed to him to be the course which the House was then about to pursue, and it seemed more particularly so respecting the affair with the Bank, to which they would still have to continue the payment of the 585,000*l*. per annum. He begged pardon of the House for having said so much, but he called on the Right Honorable Gentleman at the head of the Government, if he valued, and was determined to act upon sound principles, to do away with that delusion, the sinking fund, and put a stop at once to the increase of the unfunded debt. By such a course he would keep the country from those changes, up and down, which only sunk the country deeper and deeper in debt. He was only anxious that that load should be taken off which now oppressed the country, and which would go on with, in his opinion, a moral certainty, if the present course was persevered in, that before long, either the Right Hon. Gentleman, or somebody else, would have to look for an additional loan. He thought therefore, that the House should well consider what the effect of the proposed measures would be before they gave them their assent.

Lord Althorp said, that although he felt some what afraid that the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was rather too sanguine as to a favourable result, yet he would not withhold his aid, for the very reason that the country was now in a state of very great difficulty, and that it was the duty both of that House and of the Right Honorable Gentleman to take every pains and use every effort for its relief. He did not, therefore, agree with his Honorable Friend (Mr. Hume) in thinking, that the Government should then be forced into the consideration of all the topics which he had urged. It would not be fair to compel the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on coming into office, at once to do so. (Hear, hear) He thought, that, even with a view to the prevention of great expenditure in future, it would be bad policy to pursue such a course at present, because the more time that was given to the Right Hon. Gentleman to look thoroughly into the subject, the greater would be his power to effect real benefit to the country. But if he was now suddenly obliged to attempt reduction, the probability was, that he would be too cautious, and there would be less hope of a material reduction in the expenditure, than if he was allowed sufficient time to examine and to decide. The Right Honorable Gentleman had promised a Finance Committee in the next year,—(Hear)—and he did not believe that that promise was meant as a delusion upon the public. It was impossible to suppose so, for the Right Hon. Gentleman was possessed of too much sense and discrimination to imagine that any Committee of a delusive kind could be satisfactory to the country. He (Lord A.) looked to the prospects of that Committee as a very great object, and to the benefits, which would result from it because if he did not see that the strictest economy was to be practised in every Branch, (however inclined he was to give his support to the present Administration), he would not for a moment longer support the Government. (Hear, hear.) He said that, because he knew that economy was the first and only hope of the Country. (Hear, hear.) His reason for mentioning this was, not that he thought such a declaration necessary to keep the Government in mind of their duty, but, in justice to himself, as he had lately abstained from voting upon financial subjects. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice of a Finance Committee, and if that Committee should be (as he believed it would) freely and fairly constituted, he had no doubt that very great reductions in our expenditure would take place. For that reason, he would support the present measure, and, and would not oppose the present increase of the unfunded debt, a measure, to which, upon any other occasion, he would give his decided opposition; but, at the present moment, he thought it was the best course, which under the circumstances of the country, could be adopted. (Hear, hear.

Sir H. Parnell said, that the Honourable Member for Montrose could not regret the loss of his support on the present occasion, as, with respect to the present subject of the Sinking Fund, he had generally opposed the Honourable Member. He had always thought that, same such Fund was a good provision, in order to meet any sudden defalcation in the Revenue, and the present year was a proof of the good policy of possessing it. The worst feature in the present state of our finances was that now, after twelve years of peace, nothing had been done to diminish the amount of the debt. If the country coutined to go on in that way, and that we still continued to pay interest, amounting to 28,000,000*l*. per annum, our financial concerns must be admited to be in a serious predicament. The Minister of Finance ought, previously to the next Session, to direct his particular attention to the discovery of some mode by which the National Debt might be diminished.—He would refer him to a statement which he himself had the honour to make about four years since for that purpose, and which had then the sanction of persons capable of forming a sound judgment, particularly of the late. Mr. Ricardo. It [illegible] the creation of a sinking fund to accumulate at compound interest, but so fixed that no [illegible] could get at it under any pretence whatever. [illegible] would be better than the attempt by [illegible] a year, to pay off nine hundred millions. The objection which might arise to [illegible] be the difficulty of turning what [illegible] petual into long annuities. If, when [illegible] and four per Cents. were paid off, they [illegible] turned into long annuities, great progress would have been made towards this object. What he would now propose was, to convert permanent into long annuities—Long annuities would have the effect of raising the rate of interest, and he had no doubt, that if the present holders of perpetual clearges had such opportunities as were given respecting life annuities, a great deal could be done. (Hear, hear.) In looking, at the National Debt, it was not to be considered so great a grievance as some persons supposed, because debt was an evil, only relatively to the wealth and means of the country. Nothing, as had been observed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was to be more attended to than the great power of accumulating wealth in this country. If, therefore, every measure (whether for the repeal of an old, of or the opposition to a new tax) were to be tried by this test, then every Member could justify his vote, and the principle of accumulation would possess the greatest force. He would not occupy the time of the House by going into details, but would merely observe, that all taxes laid upon raw material, carriage &c. of commodities, operated against the principle of accumulation, by causing a diminution of profits. The most mischievous, however, of all those taxes, were those which were levied on the plea of protection, such as those upon sugar, &c. He should then remark that almost all the statement of the Hon. Member for Montrose, as to the state of the country, was unfounded in fact. The Honourable Member had no right to say that the, profits of capital were at a stand still, or that there are no hopes of improvement taking place. On the contrary there was every hope of improvement, because experience shewed that commercial affairs generally went from one extreme to another, and, therefore, the next stage must be one of improvement, With respect to the dead-weight he did not think the Chancellor of the Exchequer quite correct in stating that if that mode of raising money had not been adopted, the country would now have to pay 2,000,000*l*. more taxes. He believed that if it were not for that invention of a mode of borrowing money, (for such it was in fact) the minister of that day would have been compelled to diminish the expenditure of the country materially. (Hear.) He wished for its being done away, as well as the present system of the Sinking Fund; as he thought such a pre-

ceeding would carry us forward to what was very desirable, and concluded by giving his full assent to what had fallen from the Noble Lord (Althorp) as to it being at present unwise to go further into financial inquiries, and looked with great hope to a great improvement in the state of the country.

Colonel Davies thought it was the imperative duty of every one having the same views with him to state their opinion. He thought the state of the country both critical and alarming. It had lately been in a state of the utmost distress, and if Parliament did not come forward and take the greatest care, the energies of the country would still continue shackled. He was not disposed to adopt the tone of censure which had been used by his Honourable Friend (Mr. Hume) towards the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as he thought that, considering his situation, the statement of the Right Honourable Gentleman was fair and candid. Nobody expected a disadvantageous picture of the finances from a Chancellor of the Exchequer, quite the reverse; it was his business to put the best face he could upon them. At the same time, however, it should be observed that part of what the Right Hon. Gentleman said, could only tend to mislead; he meant the statement of there being a surplus of upwards of a million in the expenditure of last, over that of the present year. If, however, the balance sheet was looked to, it would be found there to be only about 800,000*l.* And what was the fact with respect to that; that they took credit with one hand for 800,000*l.* from the trustees of Naval and Military Pensions, which they was obliged to pay back with another. It would clearly appear, that if the 2,000,000*l.* received from the Bank be deducted from the income, that there was an actual deficit to the amount of 735,000*l.*—that was leaving the Sinking Fund out altogether, with which, as he considered it delusive, he would have nothing to do. The proper plan to examine these accounts, would be to take the real sums received, and compare them with the expenditure. The Hon. Member went on to argue, that if the real deficiency of the Bank Account were fairly considered, it would be 1,300,000*l.* or 1,400,000*l.* He meant, if the accounts were freed from the trickery and delusion in which they were enveloped. In using those terms he begged distinctly to be understood, that they only applied to the system, and not at all personally. On the contrary, he thought that when it was recollected that the Office for Foreign Affairs had given the Chancellor of the Exchequer quite enough to do, it was not to be expected that he should be at all accountable for what was done in the financial department, and more especially so, as the Right Honourable Gentleman, on going into the Foreign Office, had not only to create a sound system there, but to undo the bad one which previously existed. (Hear, hear.) The Right Honourable Gentleman had stated, that there was an available Sinking Fund of 20,000,000*l.* It was true that there appeared on paper a Sinking Fund of 19,662,000*l.*; but then, on again turning to the deadweight, this would appear to be a juggle, and the real amount was only 11,000,000*l.* It would be very important to the country to know how the expenditure had gone on for several years. In 1822 the total expense of the army, navy, and ordnance, &c. amounted to 18,577,000*l.*, while, on the 5th January, 1827, it came to 23,000,000., making thus an increase of 4,000,000*l.* Now, as to the income during the same periods:—In 1822, the income was 60,100,000*l.*, while that of last year was only fifty-five millions.—It was perfectly evident that a large expenditure required a revenue likewise large, and that a reduction of the expenditure was the only mode by which the revenue could ever be advantageously reduced; and that Minister would really serve the country, and establish his own fame on the broadest basis, who would direct his attention to repress waste and corruption. To do this would be, indeed, worthy a patriotic Minister, and would insure to him the united support of the House and the country—a support without which no Minister could, under any circumstances, hope successfully to conduct the affairs of this empire.

Lord Milton did not agree with those Honourable Members who arraigned the Chancellor of the Exchequer for not laying before the Committee a permanent plan; if there could be any time at which it must be impossible to mature and submit to Parliament any permanent financial plan, he conceived that the present time came under that description, although the condition of the country indicated the begining of a recovery from the state of difficulty and distress in which it had been, yet he agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that it had not yet arrived at that state of calm tranquillity when it would be possible to take a dispassionate review of its means and circumstances, and call on Parliament to adopt any arrangement of extensive operations. He entertained hope that a reduction might yet be made in our general expenditure. If he found that preceding Governments had exhausted every expedient to make our expenditure and revenue tally, he might be induced to despair, but when the reverse was confessedly the fact, he knew not how to do otherwise than hope that means of relief would be devised and applied. The Noble Lord then adverted to the several periods of agricultural distress, which have occurred for some years past, and took occasion to say, that he did not charge the Government with having caused those distresses. He thought the House itself was, in some degree, to blame. He recollected many, who, though at one time calling for reduction and economy, yet were, at another, sanctioning the wildest extravagance of the Government—on one occasion, he, himself, voted in a minority of eight, when the question related to the number of the army, and he felt satisfied, that if Hon. Members would only be consistent, and support a Ministry determined to do its duty, the circumstances of the country might be improved beyond all precedent. But the Minister who made up his mind to resist the progress of corruption, should brace himself, and stand the assault, sure to be made on him, with firmness and determination. He should clothe himself in the whole armour of denial; he should be prepared to resist, to the utmost, the attacks with which he should be sure to be assailed from every department—and above all, the difficulties with which he should be encumbered, when that peculiar kind of influence, which it would not be then parliamentary in him to name, attacked him in what possibly might prove the weakest point. But appalling as those difficulties might appear, he did hope that the Honourable Gentleman would have sufficient firmness to resist, and sufficient perseverance to overcome them.—There are one or two observations which he would then add in reply to very ordinary topic urged on the subject of the National Debt. Really, as to laying on additional taxes for the purpose of maintaining a Sinking Fund, it was one of the grossest delusions into which any Ministry could possibly be betrayed into, and constituting, as it did, one of the greatest errors into which Mr. Pitt fell. He trusted that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer would never be led into it,

Sir John Newport,—after the able and lucid statement which they had just heard, would only trouble the House with a very few observations. He said, that he thought there was every reason to expect, that though the nominal taxes were every day less in amount, yet, that the Revenue would speedily increase. The Right Hon. Baronet replied to Mr. Hume on the subject of the expenses attendant upon the expedition sent to Portugal, and dwelt upon the necessity which justified that expedition, arising out of the faith of treaties, and the existing condition of that country, then in danger of being overborne by Spain.

Mr. Warburton objected to the sum proposed to be expended in making canals in Canada. There was the Break-water at Plymouth, and there were other public works more deserving an expenditure of public money. No one knew whether any good would ever result from this vast expenditure of money in a distant Colony; and he therefore felt it to be his duty to entreat the House not to agree to this first item, in an interminable series of public expenditure. He thought such a vote ought to be postponed, till the new Government had an opportunity of inquiring more minutely into the alleged advantages of these canals.

Sir E. Owen denied that the sum in question was the first item; money had already been expended on these works, and it should be remembered, that the canals of Canada constituted its high roads.

Mr. Warburton would resist it for the very reason assigned by the Hon. Member who spoke last, 41,000*l.* had been expended. Let the House then stop short, and expend no more of the public money until good grounds were laid before it.

Mr. Brougham said, that, after the most attentive consideration which he could give to the financial statement then laid before the Committee, he could not but express the great satisfaction with which he viewed it, nor could he avoid arriving at a different conclusion from that of Honourable Members on the other side of the House. On the whole, the plan for meeting the exigencies of the present moment, and for defraying the expenditure of the current year, was, he conceived, fully deserving of the sanction of Parliament. He could not concur with his Hon. Friend the Member for Aberdeen, in the various remarks he had made on this subject; and the rather, that he could not see the force or validity of the objections urged by that Honourable Member. He (Mr. Brougham), understood the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be this, that he would take a vote of credit for 3,000,000*l.* Now, the first question to be considered was, was there any such vote required at all? And, assuming that the necessity for such a vote did exist, there seemed to be but three ways of meeting the exigency, whose existence he thus took for granted. Whatever might be the opinions entertained there or elsewhere—whatever might be the views of his Honourable Friend, of the existence or non-existence of such necessity, it must be acknowledged, that if it did exist, there were but three ways of meeting it—the first, and most obvious, would be, that of imposing taxes to the amount in question; the second creating an additional fund debt of 3,000,000*l.*; and the third was, creating an unfunded debt of 3,000,000*l.*; that was the mode adopted by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that was the mode which had his most hearty approval and support. The objections to the other modes of effecting the object in view were too striking to require special enumeration. The imposition of fresh taxes to the amount of 3,000,000*l.*, on every account, and in every view which could be taken of the state of the country, should be regarded as the most objectionable course that could possibly be taken. When the financial condition of the country arrived at such a state as the present, it became not always practicable to derive additional resources from increased taxation. Such had more than once been its condition, and a predecessor of the Right Honourable Gentleman now in office—he meant the late Mr. Perceval—had found it impossible to increase the taxation of his day in nominal amount, without at the same time, experiencing a reduction of revenue, which had left his resources as before, for it has ever been found that where taxation exceeds the power of the country to pay, it is in vain that the nominal amount of taxes is increased, for the real productiveness will still remain unchanged. He knew not how any Hon. Member who had been unceasingly and importunately demanding the reduction of taxation, could then consistently come forward and object to the only plan that, in the present exigencies of the country, was calculated to prevent an increase in the national burdens. He did not understand how any man could complain that means had been divised for affording a present mitigation of pressure, that, without such an expedient, must have fallen upon the country with extreme severity. Although he had always been of the number of those who thought the system of wrongs that prevailed in this country was, generally speaking, calculated to work much mischief, yet on some occasions it became the soundest policy to have recourse to them. Temporary emergencies did arise, occasional exigencies occurred, in which the expediency of laws could not be questioned. A country labouring under temporary exhaustion, was incapable of enduring any augmentation of its burthens. In his apprehension, the present condition of the country fully justified his Majesty's Government in raising the sum to which he referred by way of loan. To attempt to do it by means of taxation was a project, the wisdom of which it would be waste of time any further to combat. He would only make this observation, that if they must have the money, and had only a choice between one of two ways it would be infinitely better that the country should, during the present year, have to pay only one 25th part of the whole, than be called on at once for the entire. It was evidently better, while the country was labouring under a state of temporary exhaustion, to pay the smaller rather than the larger sum, this plan was, he thought, better calculated to prevent the excesses of loan job bing than the funding system. under any circumstances, could have been. The question was, whether they would effect the object they had in view by an increase of the funded or unfunded debt—the latter he preferred, and for these among other reasons—reasons obvious to every one who could read a price current. The Three per Cents. were then at 82—(some Hon. Member near Mr. B. corrected him)—84 he then said. They were at least below par Exchequer Bills bore a premium of 50*s.* There would be obviously a loss then in funding rather than in issuing Exchequer Bills. The preference given to one species of security over the other, yielded this striking advantage, that whereas, by funding, there would be a loss of 16 per Cent., there would, by issuing Exchequer Bills be not only a saving of that of 16 Cent, but a gain of 21 per Cent. by the premium of 50*s.* yielding to the public a gain of 30,000*l.* a year—this, though not considerable, must when reckoned among other advantages, be esteemed of some value. The premium was 50*s.*, the interest 60*s.*, a difference of 10*s*, so that the premium would be almost sufficient to pay the interest.

Mr. Hume.—But there is to be no gain to the holder till he sells out.

Mr. Brougham said it was not every one who knew how so, well as his Hon. Friend and when to sell out, and what he should get by selling out—no one could so well as his Hon. Friend, know so well the past, or conjecture as to the future. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman then proceded to observe, that the unfunded debt had never been so low in amount since the termination of the late war, as it was at present and, under these circumstances, he could not but approve of the principle of borrowing on account of the unfunded instead of the funded debt. He was one of those who felt heartily gratified by hearing that a Finance Committee was to the appointed in the course of the next year. If some good had arisen out of the appointment of the late Finance Committee, and that which sat in Mr. Pitt's day, he hoped he was not too sanguine in supposing the possibility of still greater results from the exertions of the Committee of next year. He was fortified in this opinion by a consideration of the better and more abundant lights now existing in relation to our commercial and financial policy. It had been discovered, that the system of adding tax to tax was sometimes productive, not of increase, but of defalcation in the amount of taxation. Thus according to the expression of Swift in the arithmetic of the Customs and Excise, two and two did not only not always make four, or even three, but sometimes made less than two. (A laugh.) When he considered that taking off taxes had increased, instead of diminishing, the amount of the Revenue, the inference was that taking off other taxes (when circumstances permitted), would produce a similar effect; thus, lightening the burthens of the people, might, be expected to make the public purse the heavier. When he observed these principles now generally recognised, and that the light which had been diffused throughout the country was breaking within the walls of Parliament, he confessed, that he looked to the appointment of a new Finance Committee with considerable expectation. At the same time, he thought his Right Honourable Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer had done well, and wisely, in not pledging himself by what might be considered exaggerated expectations on the subject. The Right Hon. Gentleman had done equally well in not giving too picturesque and flattering an account of the state of our finances.—Such statements were received with habitual distrust. However, he (Mr. Brougham) thought that an improvement was perceptible in our manufacturing and commercial relations—perhaps only barely perceptible—still it was visible, and might be progressive. On the whole, there was room for hope. As far as his information went (and it was as extensive as that of any individual not in the Government,) he was glad to find, that, with the exception of one or two districts, things were tending, within the last six weeks (for the first time these eighteen months) towards a gradual, but he confidently trusted, progressive and permanent state of improvement. He was desirous of adverting to another topic, he meant the condition of the numerous readers of newspapers, more particularly in the country. The heavy duties imposed by existing laws operated hardly against the circulation of the cheaper kind of publications. He looked upon the dissemination of knowledge as one of the greatest blessings which it was in the power of the upper classes to bestow upon society, but the tax to which he alluded operated prejudicially against this. He was satisfied that if the imposition to which he alluded, were taken off or reduced, the Revenue would gain and not loose by the experiment. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman, after speaking of the efforts making by several societies to enlighten the great body of the people—(and to one of these societies he himself belonged)—observed, that the result of their inquiries was, that it was only possible to obtain an exteusive circulation of the information they wished to convey, among a most numerous and ignorant class of the community, through the medium of newspapers. This was the only way in which they could obtain access to a very large body of people; yet, if only one-eigth part of one of the cheap and useful publications designed for their instruction was occupied with the news of the time, it would be sufficient to carry along with it the knowledge they sought to diffuse to every farm-house and every peasant's hovel in the kingdom. (Hear, hear.) The tax upon newspapers prevented the possibility of the accomplishment of this object; for, if only two, or three, or four pages, out of a sheet, were devoted to such intelligence as might be instrumental in making the accompanying knowledge palatable, the publication would be liable to the payment of the stamp duty. That duty was a tax of 50 per cent., at the lowest, on the cost of the entire;—a tax which was too high, and not compensated by the privilege of circulation by the post free of expence. That privilege was obtainable in France at a cost of half a sous, and in America for a few cents; indeed, for a sum of half a farthing. There was no reason to fear sedition if such an arrangement were made. Indeed, a good, free and liberal Government need not fear any thing of the kind. If they were afraid of sedition—if they were afraid of the twilight of knowledge at present existing—they should let in more light, a greater quantity of information, and they would be secure. Additional information, and more abundant light diffused amog a people, never had any other effect than to improve the condition, not only of the governed, but of the governing—inasmuch as while it improved the religion and morals of the former, it rendered them better subjects, and, consequently, made the position of a Government more easy, effective, and secure. He felt a confident hope that in the quarter to which those observations were addressed, they would be allowed to find a proper degree of weight and attention. He was disposed to recommend the repeal of some of the provisions of an act which had passed into a law in troublous times; but his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) took up the subject of which he had given a general notice; and last night, in his absence, had taken the opportunity to introduce it.—That absence, by the way, he understood had been commented on; but of that more anon. It was somewhat hard that one's offspring should be taken away and roughly handled by another, and harder still, that a third person should enquire why one did not come forward, though it were to behold that offspring mangled; (Laughter.) If any Hon. Gentleman would take up his (Mr. B.'s) child and successfully educate it, he was satisfied; but his Hon. Friend, the Member for Aberdeen, had handled it somewhat roughly. In fact he dandled it somewhat in the way in which a lion dandled a kid, (A laugh.)—with a great deal of strength, there was little delicacy. He (Mr. B.) had been wonderfully moved by an account of all this, and when he heard that no less than 130 hands were held up against his nurseling, and and only ten in its favour, he (like the ancient fathers) could not avoid turning away his eyes from beholding the obsequies of his child. (Laughter.) Had the matter been left in his hands, he should have disconnected the affair altogether from the six acts, and for this reason, that he knew his doing so would encrease the chances of success. As it was, he had abstained—voluntarily abstained—from witnessing the mournful ceremony.—(A laugh.)—It was a mistake to suppose that he (Mr. B.) had opposed the entire of the six acts. The one in question was, perhaps, the least objectionable of these Bills, and much of the evil had been taken out of them by opposition. He had stayed away on two occasions before that of last night, when motions for the repeal of these acts were brought forward. Yesterday, he might as well have come to the House as not, (there was nothing to prevent him), but he had accepted an invitation to dinner; and voluntarily and purposely stayed away.—(A laugh.)—The fact was, as often as a motion of his was made by another man, he should certainly choose to absent himself from the discussion.

Mr. Hume was sorry that the Hon. and Learned Member for Winchelsea had been absent on the former evening as he felt that his Hon. Friend's speech of to-night, would have afforded the strongest support to the motion which he (Mr. Hume) had then brought forward.

The several Resolutions were then put from the Chair, and agreed to.

The House then resumed and the Report was ordered to be received on Wednesday next.—*New, Times June 2.*

On Friday night Mr. Canning brought forward the Budget for the year. This is his first appearance as a Finance Minister, and if not brilliant, it was, at least, respectable. A subject so dry as figures affords few opportunities for merriment—there is no jesting with the national accounts. The debt still adheres to us, and is felt with all its incumbering weight, and galling pressure, upon the springs of our industry, and the scantiness of our means, and cannot be displaced or lightened one atom of its burden by tropes of rhetoric, or sallies of pleasantry.

With respect to the Budget itself, it is clear, frank and unpretending; and this we think is its greatest merit. It is not the gaudy daub which was annually exhibited by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer; flaunting in prostitute robes and false colours, and deceiving and deluding the nation with a gay and hollow show of prosperity. Mr. Canning as far surpasses most of his predecessors in real talent, as he excels them in that plainness and simplicity which would scorn to exhibit our national account in any other manner than a sworn witness giving evidence in a Court of Justice.

Now, if we understand Mr. Canning, from a cursory study of his Budget, the deficiency of the year is 2,000,000*l.* In other words, taking credit for all our income, and balancing against our expenditure, we are short to this amount. This we know to be the fact, and we should have been inclined to state the deficit at a larger sum than 2,000,000*l.* But then, in the account of the national disbursement, as compared with the national income, there is one large item of 5,700,000*l.* This sum is paid to the Commissioners for the extinction of the National Debt, and applied to the re-purchase of so much stock. Now, if we add this sum of 5,700,000*l.* to the credit side of the account, the surplus of receipts would only be 3,700,000*l.* But, permitting this large amount (according to the pledge of the national faith to the public creditor), to hold on its course of redemption, the deficiency is somewhat about the sum Mr. Canning stated:

Now, the first thing which strikes us in this Budget is, that Mr. Canning takes the high ground of his predecessors, and steadily adheres to the preservation of this surplus Fund. The Whigs, with whom he has associated himself, have been unable to divert him from this

(Continued in the second Supplement.)

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH 1827.

THE COURIER EXTRAORDINARY, —MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1827.

A deputation, consisting of Mr. DUNLOP (the Judge of Poona,) Major SNODGRASS, Mr. JOHN WARDEN, and Captain NUTT, arrived in Bombay on Friday last, for the purpose of presenting an Address in behalf of the Civil and Military Officers serving in the Dukhun and Khandesh, to the Hon'ble MOUNTSTUART-ELPHINSTONE, on the occasion of his resigning the Government of this Presidency.

The arrival of the Deputation having been intimated to Mr. ELPHINSTONE, he was pleased to appoint Saturday last as the day on which he would receive the Address. The Gentlemen of the Deputation waited on him accordingly at Parell House.

They were received by our late Governor, attended by the officers of his Staff. Sir JOHN MALCOLM was also present.

Mr. DUNLOP, the principal Member of the Deputation, having made a few introductory observations explaining the purpose for which the Deputation had waited on Mr. ELPHINSTONE, with his permission read the following Address:—

"To

"*The HON'BLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, President and Governor in Council of Bombay and its dependencies.*

"HON'BLE SIR,

"The Civil and Military officers serving in the Poona territory, contemplating with the deepest sorrow and regret your expected departure for Europe, beg to offer you the sentiments of their sincere respect and regard.

"We cannot reflect on the many advantages which have been derived by the enlightened spirit of your administration without feeling your retirement as the heaviest loss—an administration, in which your talents, and labors, have been successfully exerted for the amelioration of our Native fellow-subjects, and in raising into just consequence this important portion of our Indian Empire.

"The approach of expiring power is not the season in which we could find a motive to apply the fallacious tone of flattery, even if we were capable of using it; but we address you, Hon'ble Sir, with our respectful admiration of the policy of your Government, because we have seen it marked by the practice of impartial justice, by liberal institutions, by unbounded kindness, and by honorable encouragement to all classes to fulfil their duties, in which your own high example, disinterested to every other object, points to the lasting fame of those whose rule of life has been the pursuit of the public good.

"We sincerely appreciate the discrimination which, justly calculating the powers of your character, placed you at the head of this Government; and offering our feeble testimony of the happy accomplishment of your great duties, we fervently hope your services may be brought to the observation of our beloved Sovereign, and that you may be further honored and rewarded by his gracious confidence and the applause of our country, in proportion to the blessings and the gratitude which will ever follow your name and memory from British India.

"We have the honor to be,

HON'BLE SIR,

With the most sincere wishes for your Health, prosperity and happiness,

Your most faithful humble servants.

Here follow the names of nearly every Gentleman of either Service throughout the extensive provinces of the Deccan.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE then addressed the Gentlemen of the Deputation as follows:

"*Mr. Dunlop and the Gentlemen composing the Deputation,*

"Before I deliver my answer to the Gentlemen of the Poona territory allow me to offer my thanks to you, Gentlemen, for the honor you have done me in undertaking this Deputation.

"I sensibly feel the compliment from Gentlemen for whose character I entertain so high a value. To my thanks to Mr. Dunlop, in particular, for the peculiar circumstances that heighten the kindness of his present journey, I may be permitted to add the mention of a distinguished officer whom duty has prevented from being one of your number, and whose intention in that respect forms a suitable termination to a long series of acts of friendship, for which, no less than for the support I have derived from his talents and energy, I shall ever feel myself indebted.

"I beg of you, gentlemen, to accept my cordial acknowledgments for the additional honor you have conferred on me by the manner in which the address has been presented."

At the conclusion of which Mr. ELPHINSTONE delivered his Reply to the General Address, in the following words:

"*To the Officers, Civil and Military, serving in the Poona territory.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"I receive, with sentiments of respect and gratitude, this last mark of your long continued favor.

"It is now eight years since I was honored with an address from the Gentlemen of the Poona territory, on a somewhat similar occasion.

"The pride and satisfaction which I then felt were in some degree diminished by anxiety regarding the changes that might occur during the new course of service on which I was about to enter. My present feelings, on the contrary, are those of unalloyed gratification. I have now finished my official career, and it is after the last opportunity of judging on my public conduct that I receive this honorable testimony of your undiminished esteem.

"I am particularly gratified by your approbation of my administration, since it is in the Dukhun provinces that its principles can best be judged. I certainly entered on the task with an earnest desire to improve the condition of the inhabitants of that recent acquisition, and to soften the evils inseparable from the great change which had just before taken place. If that wish has been in any degree accomplished, I owe it to the zealous, ardent and able co-operation of the gentlemen of the Civil and Military services, without whose powerful assistance all plans must have been feeble and fruitless.

"No time can efface the recollection of the public and private obligations I am under to the Gentlemen of the Poona territory; and while I look with unceasing solicitude to the progress of that part of our dominions, I shall ever retain the most sincere and affectionate interest in the individuals in whose hands its destinies are placed.

I have the honor to be,

With sincere respect and esteem,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient most faithful servant,

M. ELPHINSTONE."

We are informed that the Gentlemen forming the Deputation are commisioned, in addition to the duty they have already executed, to attend the GENERAL MEETING of the BRITISH INHABITANTS of BOMBAY, and to concur in and support, on behalf of the numerous and distinguished body they represent, whatever may be done on that occasion to the honor of their highly-respected Superior and old and valued friend THE HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Cadet Wm. Thomson.
Surg. John Morris, 15th Rt. N. I.
Capt. J Nutt, Engineers.
Major J. Snodgrass, Commissariat.
Lieut. E. Skipper, 7th Rt. N. I.
Capt. Keith, Asst. Adjt. Genl.
Lt. and Adjt. Robt. Geo. King 3d Rt.
Capt. Dickson, A. D. C.
Lieut. Crockett, 1st Gr. Rt.
Surg. George Gordon, M. E.
Capt. A. Seymour, 20th Regt.
Asst. Surg C. Downey.
Ensign E P. Lynch, 16th Rt.
Asst. Surg. Thos. Lawrence.
Lieut W. Thatcher, 6th Rt. N. I.
Lt. Col. G. Jackson, 50th Rt.
Lt. and Adjt. W. Macan, 6th Rt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Capt, Jas. Liddell, 1st Cavy.
Lieut. C. Shirt, 20th Regt.
Lieut. R. Coquhoun, 5th Rt.
Lt. H. C. Teasdale, 25th Rt.
Major T, Dickenson, J. O. P. D. Engineers.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 4th Barque St. David, John Richardson, Commander from London 11th March Rio 14th Augt.

Do. French Barque La Virginia, F. Cornavant, Com. from Marsielles 26th May Bourbon 21st Sept.

5th The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. H. Wyndham, Com. from Cochin, 16th of October Calicut and Mangalore.

Do Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang, from Surat.

Passengers per David.—Mr. and Mrs. Neave, Mr. Lawrence Asst. Surgn, Lieut. Crockett.

Per Thetis.—Lieut. Col, Jackson, 50th Rt. M. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 31st Ship Clairmont, A. McAulay, Com. to Gulph of Persia.

Nov. 1st French ship La Clarrisse, P. Partarrieu Com. to Madras and Bordeaux.

Passengers by Clairmont.—John Watson Esq. Super Cargo Robt. McGeorge Esq. Mr. W. S. Mellis.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Bolton, for London.
Katherine Stewart Forbes, for ditto.
Dorothy, for Liverpool.
King George 4th, for Calcutta,
Dutch.—Johana Maria Wilhelmina, for Java.
Arab.—Darrea Beggy, for Mocha.
Grab Folk, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

OCT.— 11. Ship Lady Macnaghten, William Faith, from London 1th, Madeira 3d June, and Madras 30th September.

Oct.— 12. French Ship L Alfred, A. Fornier, from Nantz 4th May, Bourbon, Pondicherry, Madras, and Vizagapatam 30th September.

Do.— Brig Ceylon, Mahomed Afanally, from Ceylon 13th September.

Passengers per Lady Macnaghten, from London:—Mrs. Jones; Mr. Jones, Free Merchant; Mr. T. M. Laughnan, Cavalry Cadet; Messrs. W. P. Bignell, G. W. Golding, G. Brookman, T. G. B. Paton, Frederick Samlen, and Frederick Lloyd, Infantry Cadets; Dr Archibald Campbell, Assistant Surgeon: Mr. Charles Godding; Mr. James Henderson; Mr. David Anderson; Mr. Robert Nesbit; Mr. John Napier; Mary Satchwell.

From Madras:—Mrs. Major Russel; Miss M. A. Russel; Miss Eliza Russel; A. Robertson, Esq Madras Civil Service; Mr Rayne, H. C. Service.

DEPARTURES.

OCT.— 11. Ship Almeida, C. Daly, for Bombay.
OCT.— 13. Brig Maria, Francis Coelho, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

OCT.— 18th Brig Lady Munro, G. Gahan, from Rangoon 1st October.
— " — H. M. Yacht Herald, E. W. Astley, from London 7th July.
— 19th — Ship Argyle, S. R. Harding, from Amherst, 3d Sept. and Mergui 4th October.
— 20th — Ship Nerbudda, P. Falconer, from Rangoon 6th October.

DEPARTURES.

OCT.— 18th Ship Hashmy, S. Lee, for Eskapilley and Calcutta.
— " — H. C. C. Ship Childe Harold, W. W. West, for Calcutta.
— 19th — H. M. Yacht Herald, E. W. Astley, for Calcutta.
— 20th — H. C. C. Antelope, Lt. Elewan, for Bombay.
— " — Brig Skylark, F. L. Symers, for Malabar Coast and Bombay.
— 22d — Brig Louisa, R. Harris, for Padang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Felicitas, Captain P. Campbell.
Ship Arjuna, Captain G. F. Gottlieb.
Ship Forth, Captain D. Proudfoot.
Ship Diadem, Captain Wilson.
Ship Nerbudda, Captain P. Falconer.
Brig Minerva, Captain J. P. Phillips.
Brig Dolphin, Captain J. De Sylva.
Brig Lady Munro, Captain G. Gahan.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Rutnagherry, on Thursday the 18th October the Lady of D. Shaw, Esq. M. D. of a daughter.

On Thursday, the 1st instant, the lady of Mr. Lazar J. Miguel, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 12th of October, of Cholera, Lieutenant Stanhope Bruce, of H. M. 3d Regiment of Foot or Buffs.

At Surat, on Sunday the 14th October 1827, in the 36th year of his age, WILLIAM ANTHONY JONES Esquire, Judge of the Zilla of Surat.

Thus has been cut off, in the prime of life, a highly talented public officer; whose zeal, assiduity, readiness, and judgment were surpassed by none: and these invaluable qualities procured for him, in the discharge of the important duties confided to him the frequent applause of Government, who fully appreciated his great merits; while at the same time, he gave every satisfaction to the very extensive community over whom he presided, who will long feel the loss they have sustained.

In testimony of the universal respect entertained for the memory of the deceased, his remains were attended to the place of interment, in the English burial ground, by the whole of European society at the station, Civil and Military; a deputation from His Excellency the Nuwab of Surat; the Native establishment of the Sudur Dewanee Adalut, the Zilla Court, and of the Collectors of Land Revenue and Sea Customs, as well as by many of the principal Natives of the place. When the funeral procession moved along, the streets were lined by a concourse of people, who by their deportment, evinced the lively interest they took in the melancholy scene before them.

On Thursday the 18th October, at Ahmedabad, after a few days' illness, in his 26th year, Captain James Falconer, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry much regretted by his brother officers.

Captain Falconer was one of the few officers who were wounded on the memorable 5th November 1817, when the honor of the British Arms was so nobly upheld at the Battle of Kirkee.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Meerut, on Monday the 1st October, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Maria Alicia, youngest Daughter of the late Colonel Richard Scott, of the Honorable East Company's Service, to Frederick, Octavius Wells, of the Civil Service, Son of the late Rear Admiral Wells, of Holme-Wood, Hants.

At Futtyghur, on the 2d October, by the Reverend J. Irving, Lieutenant Pump Harris, 2d Extra Regiment Native Infantry, to Ellen, eldest Daughter of the late Thomas Blair, Esq. of Lucan, County Dublin.

At Calcutta, on the 11th October, at the House of James Mellis, Esq. M. D. by the Reverend Dr. Brown, St. Andrew's Church, Dr. G. G. Brown, Assistant Surgeon, H. C. S. to Catherine Ramsay, Daughter of the late William Fernie, Esq. Fifeshire

BIRTHS.—At Nusseerbad, on the 17th August, the Lady of R. Crown, Esq. Surgeon, 33d Regimen. Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Almorah, on the 18th August, the Lady of Captain J. Manson, of a Daughter.

At Mynepoories, on the 15th Sept. the Lady of Lieutenant E. Wintle, third Extra Regt. of a Son.

At Samulcottah, on the 15th September, the Lady of Lieutenant T. P. Hay, 22d Regiment, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 21st September, the Lady of Captain B. M'Master, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, of a Daughter.

At Hansi, on the 26th September, the Lady of Captain Ramsay, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Sehore, on the 29th September, the Lady of Lieutenant James Winfield, Commanding the Bhopal Contingent, of a Daughter.

At Dacca, on the 8th October, the Lady of Charles Smith, Esq. of a Daughter.

In Chowringhee, on the 16th October, the Lady of Major J. A. Hodgson, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 12th October, of Cholera Morbus, Lieutenat S. Bruce, His Majesty's 3d Buffs.

At Calcutta, on the 12th October Captain F. M. Chambers, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, aged 38 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Bangalore, on the 13th Instant, by the Reverend Mr. Malkin, Lieutenant Edward Muller, of the Royal Regiment to Selena, eldest Daughter of Major General Sir Theophilus Pritzler, K. C. B Commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army.

At St John's Church in the Black Town, on Monday the 15th Instant by the Reverend Sylvester Vas Costa, Mr. Escolastie D'Rozario, the second son of Mr. Constantine D'Rozario, to Miss Louisa Thompson.

BIRTHS.—At Bellary, on the 14th Instant, the Lady of J. Burton, Esq. Garrison Surgeon of a Daughter.

At St Thomas's Mount, on the 16th Instant, the Lady of the Reverend Mr Blenkinsop, Military Chaplain, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Pursewalkum, on the morning of the 21st Instant, after a lingering illness of up wards of two months, Mr P. Lawrence, Assistant Pensioned Surveyor, aged 47 years, leaving behind him four helpless Children to deplore his loss.

In Black Town, on the 21st Instant, of a bilious Remittent fever, Miss Maria Corbett, daughter of the late Mr. A. Corbett, Merchant at Arcot, aged 9 years.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
OCTOBER, 10, 1827.

BUY. Prem.		
26	0	Remittable Loans at 6 per Cent.
0	4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan,.....
0	2	Prem. New 5 per Cent. Loan 0 2 Prem
5200	0	Bank of Bengal Share ——5000 0 Prem

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 1 11½.	
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 86.	
	On Madras ditto ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Ditto on Private Bills.....6 0 Ditto.
Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Cent
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....5 0 Ditto.

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
6,200		5,000

In the visit of Lieutenant Alexander to the Burman kingdom, we observe a fact stated, which we apprehend has escaped the notice of all who have, before or since, visited that part of the world, although well worthy of their attention. He remarks, that "from the mud of the river (the Irawadi) in any part of its course, from *ten to twelve per cent of gold dust* may be washed." We marvel that our countrymen missed so splendid an opportunity of enriching themselves, or that the authorities did not send round a few ship loads of this mud, as some indemnification for the expences of the war.

Poona.—Advices of a wonderful phænomenon were received at this place, of heavy rain at Nagar, in Khandesh having been followed by drops of blood from the skies. In several places bail stones, weighing half a seer each, had fallen—*Jami Jehan Numa.*

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, October 24.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28⅛ *Premium.*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26⅛ *Premium*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....1 *Discount.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1 *Discount*

(Continued from the last Page of Supt.)

purpose. Their arguments used to be, in former times, to this effect:—What is the use of this Surplus Fund? Is it not so much of *additional* taxes levied upon the people in order to buy up stock for the purpose of enhancing the value of the fund-holder's property? Let him take his chance in common with other persons. Do you ever vote money to buy up wheat, in order to raise the rents of the landlords, and the prices of the farmers, in a depressed season? Do you vote Exchequer Bills to keep up the market price of ginghams and cottons? With such arguments the Whigs have doubtless attempted to corrupt the political faith of Mr. Canning; but we rejoice to find that he has turned a deaf ear to them, and resolutely determined upon no account whatever to break in upon the surplus fund.

Let us be permitted, (for we beg to be considered as most friendly to Mr. Canning,) however we may dislike his new allies, to add a remark of our own upon the subject.

Without a Sinking Fund, we should not only be at the mercy of all the artifices of speculators, but stocks might be most mischievously reduced by the effect of public panic, or by sudden occurrences of real or apparent magnitude at home or abroad. Destroy this surplus fund, and what accommodation can you expect on any reasonable terms in a future war? The credit of Government would be shaken; no one would willingly lend to a debtor whom he believes to possess only just sufficient to satisfy the required obligation, and whom any sudden event might deprive of the ability to fulfil his contract. The known possession of a surplus is a kind of collateral security for a debt. There can be no peril whilst the surplus is visible and accessible; but withdraw the surplus, & substitute a bare sufficiency, & the next step, not to use a more ominous word, is embarrassment and distress. Nor would a bare surplus of small amount be sufficient to uphold the public credit.—Unless the surplus be considerable in good years, there, might be an actual deficiency in unfavourable seasons. Upon a review of the public accounts for a series of years, it will appear that the revenue has fluctuated as much as 10 per cent. In proportion, therefore, to this possibility of fluctuation, does, it become the duty of Government to provide a surplus, Remove this surplus, and every adverse vote in Parliament would be felt at the Stock Exchange, and prices would fall, and fall through a long interval of descent, upon every rumour.

Such are arguments we should have suggested to Mr. Canning, if his fidelity and firmness had been at all sapped upon this vital question. But they have not. He has stood his ground, and has resolved to supply the deficiency of the year by an issue of Exchequer Bills. We think this step judicious, and it is a much more beneficial measure than a loan. In the present state of the Money Market, these Government Bills are wanted for short investments by those who do not choose to buy, permanaently, into the Three or Four per Cents. At the present moment, the 100*l.* Exchequer Bill, bearing three per cent. interest, commands a premium of 50*s.* in the market. There is no depression, therefore, in this species of Treasury paper. Again, the whole amount of Exchequer Bills in circulation does not exceed 24,000,000*l.*. An increase of 2,000,000, therefore can do harm. Besides we may trust to the reviving prosperity of the country, and the obvious activity now exhibited in many branches of our manufactures, for the means of redeeming that surplus in the course of the next, year.

So far we go along with Mr. Canning in his budget; but there is one item which we regret to see, which is introduced against good faith, and ought not to be made a charge upon the income of the ensuing year. We allude to the required vote of a million for the contingencies of the British troops in Portugal.

It seems, then, as we always predicted would be the case, that we are to be at the expense of maintaining the British army in Portugal. And yet, in the month of March last, the late Ministers published the Treaty between Portugal and Great Britain, by which Portugal engaged, as she justly ought, to maintain and pay these troops herself. It seems to us most dishonourable and scandalous to throw this charge upon England. Are we to undertake to defend the Portuguese Charter, and also to be at the expense of maintaining it? Are we to *buy* her liberties, and found her freedom at the expense of our own blood and treasure? We really see to no sense in this, but the grossest folly and injustice. That this Charter is unpopular in Portugal no man doubts. Whether it ought to be so, or no, we shall not here stop to inquire. But it was always understood, and solemnly stipulated, that no expense should be thrown upon England for planting this shrub of South American growth in the soil of Portugal.

We very much fear that this will not be the last expense brought upon the country by the expedition to Portugal,—a very wild and short-sighted speculation. If the Portuguese wished or deserved a free constitution, they were surely able to maintain one (under the grant of their Sovereign) against the imbecility and bigotry of the priests and the court party. If they were not able to do this; but, on the contrary, indisposed to this free constitution, it was better to leave them in the undisturbed enjoyment of despotism, and in the rust of those chains which they were contented to wear and drag aloug.

Mr. Canning, like other Ministers, promises retrenchment; but he does not tell us *where* and *when*. He leaves us to conjecture, or perhaps he has not yet made up his mind into what department to introduce the scythe of reform. We recommend one of gigantic and overwhelming luxuriancy, where there is ample room for genius and labour,—where he may cut away without thinning much, or even opening a vista into the recesses of the place; we mean the Ordnance. The expenditure in this department seems to be enormous and unaccountable.

English News.

DINNER TO SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

On Wednesday the 13th June, a most splendid dinner was given at the Albion Tavern to Sir John Malcolm by the Court of Directors. Almost all the ministers, and a great number of distinguished noblemen and gentlemen, were present; among whom we noticed the Duke of Wellington, Lord Powis, Lord William Bentick, Lord Clive, Sir James Mackintosh, Sir Charles Colville, &c. &c.

The Chairman (the Hon. Hugh Lindsay), after giving the usual toasts, rose, and stated that he would not detain them by dwelling upon merits, with which they were all so well acquainted, as those of Sir John Malcolm; he would satisfy himself with proposing his health, on an occasion he deemed so fortunate for the Company and the country, as his nomination to Bombay.

Sir John Malcolm, in returning thanks for the honor done him, not only by the manner in which his health was proposed, but that in which it had been received; observed that, he ought, perhaps, to imitate the Chairman, and not detain the company—his feelings, however, were too strong, and his heart too full to admit of such a course. He was about to proceed to India to undertake a task, of the arduous nature of which, he was fully sensible. Those by whom he was appointed had more confidence in him than he had in himself; he was too well acquainted with the character of our power in India, and with the constitution of our government, to view it without alarm. He had gone to India before he was fourteen, and marched to the garrison of Vellore, ninety miles, under the protection of a strong military escort, which he joined within a few miles of Madras; the country around that presidency being overrun by the enemy. Within thirty-five years of that date, he had been entrusted with the military command and civil administration of Central India—the last territory of the great continent of India which became subject to British control and authority. Sir John had, he said, given much time to the study of the early records and history of the British power in India, and he found a great number of eminent men, and many instances of individual energy of character. They were unfettered by those regulations, and laws, which, as our empire increased and settled, became indispensable; but this more systematic rule had, with all its superiority, some defects—men fell into a routine which had a tendency to deaden the energies of the mind, an effect unfavourable to so peculiar an administration as that of the British in India. It was this cause, above all others, which demanded extraordinary efforts in those nominated to such a charge as his was. The systems we introduced, the regulations we instituted, though framed in wisdom, and resting upon principles of justice, required a tone to be given, a soul to be breathed into them, which would enable us to attach those we ruled, and to conciliate all ranks and classes to our Government. This was particularly the task of those who filled the highest stations in India, which it rendered of a character so arduous, that ignorance alone could approach them with self-confidence. As to himself (Sir John Malcolm said), at a moment like the present, he eagerly sought for every motive which could strenghten his mind, and animate him to exertion. On looking around on those who were this day assembled to propitiate his departure, he saw many of his nearest and dearest relations, who expected that he would lose no opportunity of adding to the fair and honest fame of the family to which he belonged. He saw those (here Sir John looked to Mr. Haliburton and Mr. Cockburn, formerly of the civil service of Madras) who had received him when he went a boy to India, who had aided him with their advice, stimulated him by their example, and who, having watched every step he took with most flattering solicitude, now, looked to him to justify their kind anticipations. He saw officers whose deeds of valour were the theme of this youth, and whose established fame first incited his mind to efforts at distinction in his profession. And here, he said, it was pleasing to refer to the date, the 13th of June, the forty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Cuddalore—an action, celebrated for the glory it gave to the British arms, and held dear by every Indian soldier, being fixed upon, as that from which the Company's officers became entitled to equal rank with those of his Majesty—a privilege achieved by valour and conduct; and his eye rested upon some (Sir John turned towards Sir Thomas Dundas) who had participated in the efforts which had gained that important rank for the army to which he was to belong. (*Loud Cheers*) Sir John, referring to the larger scenes in which he had been employed, said he was assured, that had a great statesman (the Marquess of Wellesly) been in England, he would have been of this party, and have rejoiced in the notice bestowed upon one he had honoured with his friendship. He had, he said, never been recommended to the favour of that eminent man. He had no title to his notice, but that of zeal and activity; yet he had been raised to the highest stations his rank enabled him to fill. In his intercourse with that nobleman, he had been rapaid for any information he gave him by lessons of wisdom. By him his mind was first withdrawn from the limited local scenes on which it had dwelt, and taught to contemplate our Indian empire as a whole; and above all, to study it in its various points of connexion with the Government of England. It was, said Sir John Malcolm, during the scenes in which he was engaged in the administration of Lord Wellesley, that he formed a friendship with the noble Duke (Wellington) who sat near him. It was his pride to refer to occurrences, which had led to the establishment of a friendship which was unchanged and unchangeable and had associated with him in public duties with one who had achieved a fame, both as a soldier and a statesman in India, which he himself could alone have eclipsed? (*Cheers.*) He dated the friendhsip of the noble Earl (Lord Powis), whom he rejoiced to see near him, from the same period that nobleman had laboured most successfully, during those great events which distinguished the epoch he was in India, to promote the glory of that empire, which his illustrious father had founded. Sir John said, he was also delighted to observe on this occasion another nobleman (Lord William Bentinck), whose friendship it was his pride to enjoy, because all who knew the character of his noble friend, must be sensible such regard could only be obtained and preserved by honest and zealous efforts in the service of his country. He had great gratification, also, he said, in seeing the prime minister of the country. (Mr. Canning), who was, during the last period he served in India, President of the Board of Control. That gentleman had done him the honour to suggest his name eight years ago, as qualified for the government to which he now stood appointed. He had given him a meed of approbation, which he greatly valued, in the senate of his country, and he had stated the services he had performed in so favourable a manner to his gracious Sovereign as to obtain for him the honours he wore, and which, as a soldier, he prized beyond all other reward. He stood greatly indebted, he said, to the kindness and consideration of of the President of the India Board, but to none were his obligations deeper than to the Court of Directors, for the unanimous manner in which they had nominated him to the high station which he held. The feelings Sir John Malcolm concluded, which were produced in his mind by reflexion of what he owed to those who now heard him, his earnest desire to merit such solicitude and flattering opinions, should be cherished as motives to exertion. He would bear with him to India the recollections of this day, and he trusted he should not disappoint the expectations the partiality of his friends entertained. (*Cheers.*) But the kindness shewn him on this occasion had a value independent of that of an excitement to the performance of his public duty; it came at this moment as a cordial to support him under the pain of an approaching separation from those he loved dearest, and from as country, which, wherever he went, had all his attachment. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

The Chairman.—"In rising to propose the health "of Ais Majesty's Ministers," I have only to express that hope, which the public so generaley entertain, that their eminent talents, unwearied zeal, and ability, will gain for them the high reward which their services to the country must entitle them to. With much satisfaction I propose "The health of the Right Hon. George Canning, and the rest of his Majesty's Ministers," (Tremendous cheering for several minutes; during the continuance of which.)

Mr. Canning rose, and spoke to the following purport: Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, whom you have associated in the toast now drank, allow me to thank this company for the manner in which it has been received. We feel that we deserve no support, and we claim none, but in so far as our exertions may contribute to the general advantage and happiness of the people. (*Cheers.*) We seek no aid but as we shall be found to deserve it. Gentlemen, there is no body of men in the country from whom such a compliment as you have now bestowed could come to us with greater welcome. I believe there is no example in the history of the world, on the one hand, of such a company as that which our Chairman represents; and the other, of two co-equal and concurrent authorities, which for so long a series of years have conducted without shock or conflict the administration of, I had almost said so tremendous an empire. Gentlemen, the extent of the vast empire over which the East-India Company more immdiately presides; is as fearful as it is extraordinary; and is a disproof of the common adage that little wisdom is required for governing mankind, to consider such a machine, if I may use the expression, has 100,000,000, of souls kept together with so much comparative happiness, and so little confusion. But, gentlemen, the greatness of this empire has had its natural effect; for I will venture to say, there cannot be found in the history of Europe, the existence of any monarchy, which within a given time has produced so many men of the first talents in civil and military life, as India has first trained for herself, and then given to their native country. (*Loud Cheers.*) If the compliment to his Majesty's Ministers be pleasing from the East-India Company, it is doubly so on this occasion, when that Company concurs with his Majesty's Government in sending back to India a man whom you have brought home for a time, that he might point to the deeds he had done in your service, and that, wisely remembering them, you might restore him with power and opportunity, which will tend alike to the completion of your advantage, and his own reputation. (*Hear*) It is perfectly true, as the gallant officer has himself stated, that eight years ago I recommended to your notice, not knowledge, for that would have been superfluous—those individuals then in your service whose respective claims, although differing and of various sorts, were yet so equally valuable, that it became a task of difficulty to select from them—I mean Mr. Elphinstone, Sir Thomas Munro, and Sir John Malcolm. By accident rather than preference, the former gentleman were then appointed; but if Sir John Malcolm was behind them in opportunity and time, he will, I trust, prove ultimately equal to them in the advantages which this Company shall derive from his services. (*Loud applause.*)

The Chairman then gave the health of the President of the Board of Control, and expressed the great satisfaction he had in his official communications with that gentleman.

Mr. Wynn, after returning thanks and observing, that he had always had the same satisfaction in his intercouse with the Chairman as the latter had expressed, said he could not refrain from expressing the sentiments which filled his mind upon the present occasion. It had been his duty for some time past to peruse the records of the Indian goverment, and he found no name higher than that of Sir John Malcolm (*Hear*)! He had alike raised his reputation for valour and ability. Of his diligence and integ ity he would not speak—these were common virtues in the service to which he belonged; but he had displayed other qualities which rendered his nomination to the government, of Bombay more than a benefit to his country; it was a boon, and as such would be, received by the natives of India. (*Cheers.*) The affectionate regard in which he was held by them was the happy result of his own conduct. He did not hold himself aloof or above them; he mixed in their society, associated himself with them in their hours of recreation, joined in the sports of the field with them, and by such means won their hearts. Besides, in the periods of war he had shown towards them, a rare self-denial of fame as a soldier & of wealth to himself, when these were to be purchased at any sacrifice of humanity, or to the interest and reputation of the government he served (*Hear.* With such an impression of the merits of the individual who was the object of this day's entertainment, he could not withhold the expression of his sentiments. (*Cheering.*)

The Chairman gave, "The health of the Duke of Wellington, and that army which he had so often led to glory."

The Duke of Wellington rose and said, he had always pleasure in attending dinners on occasions of this nature, but never had attended one with greater delight than the present. He had not merely to congratulate his friend Sir John Malcolm on his elevation to be government of Bombay; a nomination such as this operated throughout the whole Indian service. The youngest cadet saw an example he might imitate—a success he might attain. The good which the country derived from such feelings being excited was incalculable. It was now thirty years since he had formed an intimate friendship with Sir John Malcolm; during that eventful period, there was no operation of consequence, no diplomatic measure in India, in which his friend had not borne a conspicuous part. He was alike distinguished by courage and by talent; the history of his life during the period would, the noble duke said, be the history of the glory of his country in India. (*Hear!*) With such sentiments, it was a great gratification to him to attend on this occasion, and to congratulate his friend, the service to which he belonged, the East India Company, and his country, on the elevation he had attained, and to wish him every success in his career of honourable ambition. (*Loud and Long Cheers.*)

After the Chairman had given the health of Lord Amherst.

Sir John Malcolm rose and said, he had been permitted to indulge in his feelings, while he gratified the pride he had in belonging to the same service with the two distinguished individuals, whose healths he had to propose, Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Elphinstone. Mr. Canning had noticed the claims of these eminent men, and he (Sir J. Malcolm) begged to assure him that no honor he had done him was valued higher than his associating his name with such individuals. And here he must express his sentiments, which he had publicly stated that Mr. Canning, by the part he took in promoting Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Elphinstone had conferred the greatest

benefit to India, while he elevated the service of which they were ornaments. Prompted by these feelings, and by sentiments of the warmest friendship, he begged to propose their healths. (*Applause.*)

The health of the new Bishop of Calcutta, and several other toasts, were given from the chair; and about eleven o'clock the company retired.

Our Parliamentary Report of last night's proceedings in the House of Commons, contains the speeches of Lord EDWARD SOMERSET, Mr. BROUGHAM, and Mr. WILMOT HORTON,—we cannot say on the case of Lord CHARLES SOMERSET, for the merits of that case were kept pretty much out of sight, but—in reference rather to the present situation of the ex-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, who has remained, but still untried, for two years past or more.

No man living can blame Lord EDWARD SOMERSET, or feel any sentiment but one of respect towards his Lordship,—for the anxious interest he has always displayed on behalf of his less respected brother; nor does the feeling of goodwill, mingled as it is with sympathy for Lord EDWARD, suffer any abatement from the temperate and dignified manner in which he has come forward, more than once with the evidence of his own belief in favour of his brother's innocence. It is natural for him to indulge that belief, and becoming in a relative to express it; but there every particle of consideration for Lord EDWARD SOMERSET is at an end. When his Lordship jumps to the most monstrous conclusion, that because charges have been long hanging over Lord CHARLES SOMERSET without being prosecuted, he, the accused party, therefore stands acquitted, we have no language strong enough to convey *our* contempt for such an argument. Is there a man in England who believes Lord CHARLES SOMERSET to be an innocent person? Mr. WILMOT HORTON, indeed, is reported to have countenanced, somewhere or other, yesterday, that impudent and insulting asseveration. But we do not conceive it possible for Mr. WILMOT HORTON to have said what is reported for him, as having been uttered last night in the House of Commons. We are unwilling to credit one word of that report, nor will we suffer ourselves to be misled by any authority short of our own senses, into a persuasion that any subaltern officer of Mr. CANNING's and Lord LANSDOWNE's Ministry could have been permitted by them to say what would overwhelm—not the speaker of the words, for he in comparison would be a nobody, but—themselves, two great statesmen, with odium and with infamy, viz. that because the unfortunate colonists, with the terrors of Lord BATHURST and of Mr. WILMOT HORTON before their eyes, did not choose to bring forward proofs of the facts which they charged against a highly favoured Governor, therefore those charges must be false. Did the Colonial Department, let us inquire, invite or encourage the colonists to come forth with proofs? Could any individual, at his own expence, be insane enough to think of transporting witnesses to England? And were not all accusers of Lord CHARLES, without exception," *snubbed*," and carped at, and sneered at, as calumniators? proofs! Why, Sir RUPANE DOMKIN had his nose almost bitten off between Lord BATHURST and the Under-Secretary, for presuming to say that he could give information to Government which would cover Lord CHARLES with ruin. These plain words were twisted into a declaration that Sir RUPANE DOMKIN meant to come forward and *prosecute*, whereas his only wish was, that on his allegation the Government should undertake to *inquire*, and ascertain by the result of their researches whether there was ground for prosecution or not. Then it is said for Mr. WILMOT HORTON (but we do not believe), that he re-echoed the hurrah speech of Lord E. SOMERSET, and affirmed that the charges ought not to hang any longer over the head of the ex-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope!

He is said (but we belive it not) to have gone much further—to have gone length which, with rope enough, would suffice to hang any culprit in Christendom—in reference to the report of the Commissioners of South African Inquiry.

The case stands thus:—The people who accuse Lord CHARLES SOMERSET are railed at for not acting on their accusations. But in the same breath the party censuring them takes away the sting from his own reproach, for, by the appointment of a commission, he acknowledges that it was the business of the Colonial-office, not of the colonists, to find materials of proof against Lord CHARLES SOMERSET. What, then, becomes of the materials so provided? Ministers cannot mean to affront the people of England by telling them, "We send at your expence a commission "to the Cape, to search for evidence in the mat"ters alleged against this public functionary, on "the nature and amount of which evidence so "obtained is to turn his prosecution or his re"lease from the charge, but all this shall be for "our private satisfaction, not for yours, whether "he be guilty or innocent. You, the nation, "shall take our words for all the evidence we "choose to give you." We repeat, that no Mi"nisters, with the least pretension to honour or character, could act on such a system towards the country. Yet, if the report of what Mr. WILMOT HORTON said last night be true (as we are sure it must be false), Ministers have the amazing insolence to withhold from Parliament the facts recorded in the reports of these Commissioners. Mr. WILMOT HORTON is reported "to have declared that he would do no such "thing as lay those reports upon the table, nor "would he *pledge* himself to any precise course" as to laying any part of them on the table! This beats what we have ever seen before. He is further reported (most falsely, we still insist) to have declared, that the Ministers were pursuing this disgraceful course on their responsibility, and were prepared to defend their conduct. A pretty bravado, truly! Why, who is to attack the Ministers for screening Lord CHARLES SOMERSET? There are but two parties—themselves and the Opposition. They themselves, or their own retainers, will not call them to account, and who else is to do so but the Opposition? And who are the Opposition? WHY THE BEAUFORTS! How is this wretched country bought and sold between them both!

It ought to be added, that the failure of one charge, alluded to by Mr. BROUGHAM as having been brought forward by a person of light character and of no veracity, and in its nature and incidents perfectly remote from those which had been stated by Sir RUPANE DOMKIN, Mr. GALTON, and a large body of the colonists, in their petitions, affords no shadow of ground for baffling a strict inquiry into other accusations, springing from a purer source.

The papers presented to Parliament explanatory of the state and tendencies of the trade of this country, in certain articles of British manufacture, during the last three years, are by no means consolatory to those who merge every other consideration in that of an increase of manufacturing labour and production. The plain fact was insisted on two years since by this journal,—and we were hooted at by the mob of commercial and ministerial sycophants, high and low, for having the boldness to assert it,—that England has now, for the first time, to encounter manufacturing rivals all over the world; and that it is the necessary growth of foreign manufactures which has really produced the diminution of our own, more than any circumstance that could have been avoided by the wisest course of domestic legislation, though not to the total exclusion of many for which we are indebted to a policy the reverse of wise.

In the years ending the 5th of January, 1825, there were exported from Great Britain upwards of 344,000,000 yards of cotton cloth; January, 1826, 335.000,000 and January, 1827, 267,000,000,—a loss of nearly 80,000,000 of yards. But in that article by which we contribute to feed the manufactures of other countries, cotton twist and yarn, in a half raw-material state, our exports have been extending, in the same time, from 33,000,000 pounds to 42,000,000.

With regard to woollens, the British trade has likewise declined. In the years ending January, 1825. 7,349,000 yards; January, 1826, 7,803.000 yeard; and January, 1827, 4,941,000 yards,—a decline of two-fifths; and, in the teeth of such a falling off, the agricultural monopolist are attempting to enhance the price and lower the quality of the British woollen cloth, by forcing the Minister to lay a tax on the import of foreign wool.

Linens have sunk, in the three years abovementioned, from 63,000,000, yards to 39,000,000. Manufactured hardware and cutlery have diminished from 214,000cwt. to 192,000cwt Leather, from 1,744,000lb. to 1,261,000. In every other branch of exports, save iron and steel only, there has been a visible reduction. The two latter articles have exhibited an increase from 151,578*l.* sterling, to 1,107,724*l.*

Yesterday the Right Rev. Dr. Carr, Lord Bishop of Chichester, appeared for the first time in the residentiary Prebendal stall at St. Paul's Cathedral, to which his Lordship has been recently appointed in the place of the Hon. and Rev. Valerian Wellesley, brother of the Duke of Wellington, who has been nominated to the Golden Prebend of Durham. The Bishop of Chichester "read himself" into his new prebend; his Lordship is now Bishop of Chichester, Dean of Hereford, and a Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Our readers must have perceived with much concern, that Sir Thomas Lethbridge has left the shores of his native country, and that, without having provided any successor in the arduous task of singly offering a vigorous opposition in the House of Common to his Majesty's Government.—*Sun.*

Mr. Denman applied to the Lord Chancellor for a Silk gown but was informed that at present it was not possible to comply with his request as an objection existed in a certain quarter. The learned Sirjeant replied that he would owe nothing to management.

LETTERS FROM HIS LATE MAJESTY.

TO THE LATE LORD KENYON, ON THE CORONATION OATH, WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S ANSWERS; AND LETTERS OF THE RIGHT HON. WM. PITT TO HIS LATE MAJESTY'S ANSWERS, PREVIOUS TO THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MINISTRY IN 1801,

These letters have been published by Dr. Phillpotts, who obtained them from the present Lord Kenyon for that purpose; and are introduced by a few prefatory remarks in which it it stated, that, the papers marked 1, 2, 4, 5, are printed from originals in the hand-writing of his late Majesty; 3 and 6, from originals in the hand-writing of the late Lord Kenyon; A, B, C, D, E, are from copies taken, on the 15th of February, 1801, by the present Lord Kenyon, from originals communicated to his father on that day by the late King

I. CORONATION OATH.

w. and M. c, 6.

The Archbishop or Bishop shall say:—"Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this Kingdom of England, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statues in Parliament agreed on, and the Laws and Customs of the same?

The King and Queen shall say:—"I solemnly promise so to do."

Archbishop or Bishop:—"Will you to the utmost of your power cause Law and Justice in Mercy to be executed in all your judgements?"

King and Queen:—"I will."

Archbishop or Bishop—"Will you to the utmost of your power maintain—the Laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? And will you preserve unto the Bishop and Clergy of this Realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such Rights and Privileges as by Law do or shall appertain unto them or any of them?"

King and Queen—"All this I promise to do."

After this the King and Queen, laying his and her hand upon the Holy Gospels, shall say:—

King and Queen—"The things which I have heretofore promised, I will perform and keep. *So help me God.*"

No. I.

TO THE LORD KENYON.

Queen's House, March 7th 1795.

The question that has been so improperly patronised by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in favour of the Papists, though certainly very properly silenced here, yet it seems not have been viewed in what seems to me the strongest point of view, militating against the Coronation Oath and many existing Statutes. I have therefore stated the accompanying queries on paper, to which I desire the Lord Kenyon will, after due consideration, state his opinion in the same manner, and should be glad if he would also acquire the sentiments of the Attorney-General on this most serious subject.

GEORGE R.

No. II.

THE QUERIES REFERRED TO IN No. I.

[WRITTEN BY THE KING'S HAND.]

The following Queries on the present attempt to abolish all distinctions in Religion in Ireland, with the intention of favouring the Roman Catholics in that Kingdom, are stated from the desire of learning whether this can be done without affecting the Constitution of this country; if not, there is no occasion to view whether this measure in itself be not highly improper.

The only Laws which now affect the Papists in Ireland are the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity, the Test Act, and the Bill of Rights. It seems to require very serious investigation how far the King can give his assent to a Repeal of any one of those Acts, without a breach of his Coronation Oath, and of the Articles of Union with Scotland.

The construction put on the Coronation Oath by the Parliament at the Revolution seems strongly marked in the Journals of the House of Commons, when the Clause was proposed by way of Rider to the bill (28th *March* 1689 *Commons' Journal*) (1) establishing the Coronation Oath, declaring that nothing contained in it should be construed to bind down the King and Queen, their Heirs and Successors, not to give the Royal Assent to any Bill for qualifying the Act of Uniformity so far as to render it palatable to Protestant Dissenters, and the Clause was negatived upon a division. This leads to the implication that the Coronation Oath was understood at the Revolution to bind the Crown not to assent to any Repeal of any of the existing laws at the Revolution, or which were then enacted, for the maintenance and defence of the Protestant Religion as by law established.

If the Oath was understood to bind the Crown not to assent to the repeal of the Act of Uniformity in favour of Protestant Dissenters, it would seem to bind the Crown full as strongly not to assent to the repeal of the Act of Supremacy, or the Test Act, in favor of Roman Catholics.

Another question arises from the provisions of the Act limiting the Succesion to the Crown, by which a forfeiture of the Crown is expressly enacted, if the King upon the Throne should hold communication with, or be reconciled to, the Church of Rome. May not the repeal of the Act of Supremacy, and the establishing the Popish Religion in any of the Hereditary Dominions, be construed as amounting to reconciliation with the Church of Rome?

Would not the Chancellor of England incur some risk in affixing the Great Seal to a Bill for giving the Pope a concurrent Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction with the King?

By the Articles of Union with Scotland, it is declared to be an essential and fundamental Article, that the King of Great Britain shall maintain the Church of England as by law established, in England, Ireland, and Berwick-upon-Tweed.

The bargain made by England in 1782, by Yelverton's Act, gives rise to the question, whether the repeal of any of the English Statues adopted by that Act would not be a direct violation of the compact made by the Parliament of Ireland with Great Britain?

No. III.

ANSWER TO NOS. I. AND II.

Lord Kenyon received your Majesty's commands when he was in the country. He came immediately to town, and incloses what has occurred to him upon the question. He has conferred with the Attorney-General, and believes there is not any difference of opinion between them.

They are neither of them apprised what was the extent of the alteration meditated to be made in Ireland.

Your Majesty's most obliged and dutiful subject,

KENYON,

11th March, 1795.

[ENCLOSED IN NO. III.]

The Act for the Union of England and Scotland has made the Church Establishment in the two countries essential and fundamental parts of the Union, and has declared that the Acts of the two countries for securing the respective Church Government shall be, and continue at all times coming, part of the Union—that I understand to be the necessary construction of the words of the 11th section (2) of the Act.

The Coronation Oath, enacted in 1 William and Mary, requires the King to maintain the Protestant reformed religion established b. law.

The 5th section (3) of the Act of Union shows Religion established by Law, is meant the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the Church. This includes the King's Supremacy and the various orders of ministers, and the provision which the State makes for the decent support of the clergy. The doctrine and discipline are regulated (*inter alia*) by the Acts of Uniformity, and the liturgy as it stands enacted by the statute of 13 and 14 Car. II.

To overthrow any part of the Church Establishment, as I have now stated it, would, as it seems, militate against the Coronation Oath, as settled in the statute I. W. and M. and the Act of Union, and contravene and essential and fundamental part of the Act of Union.

In order to preserve the Established Church, several Laws have been enacted, subjecting those who dissented from the Established Church, to penalties or disabilities; and these have pressed sometimes upon one denomination of Sectarists, and sometimes upon another, as the temper of the times or the supposed necessity of the case required—Papists and Conventiclers have in their turns felt the rigour of Statute Law.

The statute of 22 Car. II c. 1. for preventing conventicles, and other statutes of like tendency, existed at the time when the Coronation Oath was framed and enacted by 1 W. and M. c. 6, yet in the same Session of Parliament the law called the Toleration Act was made. Several indulgences, both in England and Ireland, have been since granted to several denominations of persons dissenting from the Church of England. Those regulations have been supposed by the makers of them not to be hostile to the Church of England, as by law established, but merely to repeal of lessen the rigour of penal statutes, which, though thought necessary at one season, were deemed inexpedient at another time, and under different circumstances.

So long as the King's supremacy, and the main fabrick of the Act of Uniformity, the doctrine, discipline, and government of the Church of England, are preserved as the national Church, and the provision for its Ministers kept as an appropriated fund, it seems that any ease given to Sectarists would not militate against the Coronation Oath or the Act of Union.

The proviso which was rejected on the 28th March, 1689, as it appears in the 10th vol. of Commons' Journals, p. 69, might possibly be rejected as being thought unnecessary; for it is observable from printed History, that in that very year a commission issued, authorising several Bishops and other learned men to revise the Liturgy and Canons, and prepare such alterations as they should think expedient.

Though the Test Act appears to be a very wise Law, and in point of sound policy not to be departed from, yet it seems that it might be repealed, or altered without any breach of the Coronation Oath, or Act of Union. The tempory Bills of Indemnity, which have so frequently passed, have in effect, from time to time, dispensed with in some degree.

It should seem that the Chancellor [illegible] Britain would incur great risk in [illegible] Great Seal to a Bill giving the Pope [illegible] current Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction [illegible] King. It would be contrary to the [illegible] tion Oath, and subversive of a fun[illegible] part of the Act of Union.

No. IV.

The King is much pleased with the [illegible] gence shown by the Lord Kenyon in answering the questions proposed to him; but as he seems not fully apprised of the extent of the *present* application of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, the King has thought it best to enclose the Petition received yesterday, and

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(1) The Extract from the Commons' Journals, alluded to by his Majesty "Jovis, 28 die Martii, 1 Willielmi et Mariæ." (A. D.) 1689.

CORONATION OATH.

The Bill for establishing the Coronation Oath was read the Third time.

A Proviso, ingrossed, was offered, as a Rider, to be made part of the Bill, which was read the first time; and is as follows:—

"Provided always, and be it hereby declared, that no Clause in this Act shall be understood to bind the Kings and queens of this Realm, as to prevent their giving their Royal Assent to any Bill which shall, at any time, be offered by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the taking away or altering any Form or Ceremony in the Established Church, so as the Doctrines of the said Church, a Public Liturgy, and the Episcopal Government of it, be preserved."

A Debate arose thereupon.

The Debate upon the Proviso, offered to be made part of the Bill for establishing the Coronation Oath, was resumed.

And the Question being put, that the Proviso be read a second time:—

It passed in the negative.

Resolved, that the Bill do pass; and that the title be "An Act for establishing the Coronation Oath."

(2) Anne, c. 8. s. 11. "And it is hereby further enacted, that the said Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, entitled, "An Act, for securing the Church of England, as by Law established," &c., and also the Act of Parliament of Scotland, intituled, "An Act for securing the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Church Government," &c. be, and shall for ever be, held and adjudged to be and observed as fundamental and essential conditions of the said Union, &c. &c.; and the said Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, &c. and also the said Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, &c. are hereby enacted and ordained to be and continue in all times coming, the complete and entire Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland."

(3) S. 5. "And be it further enacted, that for ever hereafter every King or Queen coming to the Government of the Kingdom, at his or her Coronation, shall, in the presence of all persons who shall be attending, &c. take and subscribe an Oath to maintain and preserve inviolable the said Settlement of the Church of England, and the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government thereof, as by Law established within the Kingdoms of England and Ireland, the Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the Territories thereunto belonging."

The seventh section recites part of the Act intituled "An Act for securing the Church of England, as by law established," of which the following is an extract:—"That an Act made in the 13th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth of famous memory, intituled, 'An Act for the Ministers of the Church to be of sound religion;" and also another Act made in the 13th year of the late King Charles II. intituled, 'An Act for the Uniformity of the Public Prayers, &c. and all and singular other Acts of Parliament now in force, for the establishment and preservation of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof shall remain and be in full force for ever."

the state of the question as drawn up by a Right Reverend Prelate of that Kingdom, on which the King wishes to have the Lord Kenyon's further opinion in writing.
Queen's House, March 14, 1795. GEORGE R.

No. V.—enclosed in No. IV.

It has been confident by reported in Ireland, that, in compliance with the unbounded requisition of the Roman Catholics, a Bill had been prepared to capacitate them to sit in Parliament without making and subscribing the Declaration against Popery, or taking the Oath of Supremacy. This appears to be a direct violation of the English Act of the 30th Charles II statute 2, chap. 1.; which enacts that no person shall sit or vote in Parliament, until he shall have taken the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and made, and subscribed, and audibly repeated, the Declaration against Popery therein contained. Which Act, as far as it relates to the said Oaths and Declarations, was made the Law of Ireland, by the Irish Act of the 21st and 22d of Geo. III. chap. 48. sect. 3.—It also appears to be a repeal of the Declaration of the Bill of Rights, which are expressly "and established, "to stand and remain and be the Law of the realm *for ever*."—It seems to be a repeal of the Act of Settlement, "Whereby all the laws and statutes of the realm for *securing the established Religion* were ratified and confirmed." Among which statutes so confirmed we must place the preceding Statutes of Charles II. and Declaration of the Bill of Rights. It appears also to be a direct violation of the Act of Union 5 Anne, chap. 8.) by which the inviolate maintenance and preservation of the Established Religion in Ireland is secured, by providing "that all and singular the Acts of Parliament *then in force* for the establishment and preservation of the Church should remain and be in full force *for ever*." And it is further therein enacted, "that this Act, and all and every the things therein contained, be and shall for ever be holden to be a *fundamental and essential* part of the Union." It seems also that an inviolable observation of all the Statutes is made obligatory upon every King and Queen of the Realm by the Coronation Oath.

Is it not advisable, therefore, to put an end at once to a claim that is inconsistent and incompatible with the terms of the original contract between the King and the People, and subversive of that part of the Constitution formed for the preservation of the Protestant Religion as established by Law? The same great fundamental Statutes, which secure the Rights and Liberties of the People, secure also the *Protestant Reformed Religion*, as by Law established; and if that part of them which secures our Religion is to be repealed now, what security remains for the preservation of our Civil Rights and Liberties? Is it not therefore necessary to extinguish such vain expectations by an explicit declaration—that they cannot be complied with?

No. VI.

ANSWER to Nos. 4 and 5.

Lord Kenyon returns the Petition he was honoured with and his sentiments on the state of the Question which accompanied it. Your Majesty's most grateful and dutiful subject.
KENYON.

[Enclosed in No. 6.]

It is a general maxim that the Supreme Power of a State cannot limit itself.

Either of the Houses of Parliament may, if they think proper, pass a Bill up to the extent of the most unreasonable requisition that can be made; and, provided sound policy and a sense of the duty they owe to the Established Religion of the country do not operate on their minds, so as to prevent their doing what is improper, there is no Statute Law to prevent their entertaining and passing such Bill, to abolish the Supremacy and the whole of the government and discipline of the Church of England, as now by law established. Our ancestors did not suppose, at the time of the Revolution, that any danger was to be feared from these quarters; and, therefore, the Statute Book does not exact any promissory oath from the Members of the Houses of Parliament, binding them not to receive or pass Bills hostile to the Reformed Religion as by law established. But this is not the case of the King. Recent misconduct in the reign of King James II. had raised great jealousy; and therefore, the Coronation Oath emanates from the King an oath to maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law, etc. etc. (4.)

The state of the question with which I have been honoured supposes that the requisition now made is a direct violation of the Statute of 30 Car. II. c. 2.

It certainly is inconsistent with that Law; and if it shall be yielded to, will, in effect, repeal it, though that Law, when it was made, was looked upon by the Legislature as necessary for the more effectual preserving the King's person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament. How far that law still continues a fence for the Church as by law established, must be judged of by those who are to act on the proposed repeal, if such a measure should be brought forwards. Those who think it is an important and necessary part of the defence of the Established Church, may also think that the Coronation Oath was meant to provide against the King's consenting to the Repeal: for though an Act for repealing the Statute of Charles II. would not in itself break in upon the Established Church, yet it would facilitate steps which might afterwards follow for that purpose, as by this means Papists might constitute a majority of each House of Parliament.

It cannot well pass observation that the whole system of Laws, as to the purpose of the present inquiry, was to guard against the possible introduction of Popish influence into any branch of the Legislature. As far as respects the Sovereign, it is guarded by the Oath he takes; and with respect to the Houses of Parliament, by the Declaration in 30 Car. II.

I am not aware what Clauses in the Bill of Rights are supposed to be broken in upon by what is suggested as likely to be proposed.

The Statute of 12 and 13 W. c. 2. shows (5) the great anxiety the Legislature then had to guard against Popery. But here again the question recurs, how is the supreme power of the Country bound? The two Houses of Parliament are not under any promissory oath—that obligation has been extended to the King only. The Statute of William III. has done no more, as far as respects the present question, than the former Statutes had done.

The Paper I before sent stated, I believe, what then occurred, and all that at present occurs on the Statute of Union.

In short, the question resolves itself to this:—Will the proposed Act violate that Oath, which promises to maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as it was, at the time of the Union, by law established within the Kingdoms of England and Ireland, etc.

The Petition expresses apprehension of proscription, persecution, and oppression. All grounds of such apprehensions, if such there really are, may be safely removed, if the late benefits, which the Petition admits, have not removed them, without endangering the Established Church or violating the Coronation Oath.

I will, out of anxiety, add one word more. It seems to me that the Judgement of the person who takes the Coronation Oath must determine whether any particular Statute proposed does destroy the government of the Established Church. It seems that the Oath, couched in the general terms in which it is found, does not preclude the party sworn from exercising a judgement whether that which he is bound to maintain will be essentially, or in any great degree, affected by the proposed measure.

A.—LETTER OF MR PITT TO THE LATE KING.

Downing-Street, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1801.

Mr. Pitt would have felt it, at all events, his duty, previous to the meeting of Parliament, to submit to your Majesty the result of the best consideration which your confidential Servants could give to the important questions respecting the Catholics and Dissenters, which must naturally be agitated in consequence of the Union. The knowledge of your Majesty's general indisposition to any change of the laws on this subject would have made this a painful task to him; and it is become much more so by learning, from some of his colleagues, and from other quarters, within these few days, the extent to which your Majesty entertains, and has declared, that sentiment.

He trusts your Majesty will believe, that every principle of duty, gratitude, and attachment, must make him look to your Majesty's ease and satisfaction, in preference to all considerations, but those arising from a sense of what in his honest opinion is due to the real interest of your Majesty and your dominions. Under the impression of that opinion, he has concurred in what appeared to be the prevailing sentiments of the majority of the Cabinet—that the admission of the Catholics to Parliament (from which latter the Dissenters are now excluded), would under certain conditions to be specified, *be highly advisable*, with a view to the tranquility and improvement of Ireland, and to the general interest of the United Kingdom.

For himself, he is, on full consideration, convinced that the measure would be attended with no danger to the Established Church, or to the Protestant interest in Great Britain or Ireland:—that now the Union has taken place, and with the new provisions which would make part of the plan, it could never give any such weight in office or in Parliament, either to Catholics or Dissenters as could give them any new means (if they were so disposed) of attacking the Establishment;—that the grounds on which the laws of exclusion now remaining were founded, have long been narrowed, and are since the Union removed:—that those principles, formerly held by the Catholics, which made them be considered as politically dangerous, have been for a course of time gradually declining, and, among the higher orders particularly, they have ceased to prevail:—that the obnoxious tenets are disclaimed in the most positive manner by the oaths, which have been required in Great Britain, and still more by one of those required in Ireland, as the condition of the indulgences already granted, and which might equally be made the condition of any new ones:—that if such an Oath, containing (among other provisions) a denial of the power of Absolution from its obligations, is not a security from Catholics, the sacramental test is not more so. That the political circumstances under which the exclusive laws originated, arising either from the conflicting power of hostile and nearly balanced sects, from the apprehension of a Popish Queen or Successor, a disputed succession and a foreign Pretender, and a division in Europe between Catholic and Protestant Powers, are no longer applicable to the present state of things: That with respect to those of the Dissenters, who, it is feared, entertain principles dangerous to the Constitution, a distinct political test, pointed against the doctrine of modern Jacobinism would be a much more just and more effectual security, than that which now exists, which may operate to the exclusion of conscientious persons well affected to the State, and is no guard against those of an opposite description: That with respect to the Catholics of Ireland, another most important additional security, and one of which the effect would continually increase, might be provided, by gradually attaching the Popish Clergy to the Government, and, for this purpose, making them dependent for a part of their provision (under proper regulations) on the State, and by also subjecting them to superintendence and control: That, besides provision, the general interests of the Established Church, and the security of the Constitution and Government, might be effectually strengthened by requiring the Political Test, before referred to, from the preachers of all Catholic or Dissenting Congregations, and from the Teachers of Schools of every denomination.

It is on these principles Mr. Pitt humbly conceives a new security might be obtained for the Civil and Ecclesiastical Constitution of this country, more applicable to the present circumstances, more free from objection, and more effectual in itself, than any which now and which would, at the same time, admit of extending such indulgences as must conciliate the higher orders of the Catholics, and by furnishing to a large class of your Majesty's Irish subjects a proof of the good-will of the United Parliament, afford the best chance of giving full effect to the great object of the Union—that of tranquillising Ireland, and attaching it to this country.

It is with inexpressible regret, after all he now knows of your Majesty's sentiments, that Mr. Pitt troubles your Majesty, thus at large: with the general grounds of his opinion, and finds himself obliged to add, that this opinion is unalterably fixed in the mind. It must, therefore, ultimately guide his political conduct, if it should be your Majesty's pleasure, that, after thus presuming to open himself fully to your Majesty, he should remain in that responsible situation, in which your Majesty has so long condescended graciously and favourable to accept his services. It will afford him, indeed, a great relief and satisfaction, if he may be allowed to hope, that your Majesty will deign maturely to weigh what he has now humbly submitted, and to call for any explanation, which any parts of it may appear to require.

In the interval which your Majesty may wish for consideration, he will not, on his part, importune your Majesty with any unnecessary reference to the subject; and will feel it his duty to abstain, himself, from all agitation of this subject in Parliament, and to prevent it, as far as depends on him, on the part of others. If on the result of such consideration, your Majesty's objections to the measure proposed should not be removed, or sufficiently diminished to admit of its being brought forward with your Majesty's full concurrence, and with the whole weight of Government, it must be personally Mr. Pitt's first wish to be released from a situation, which he is conscious that under such circumstances, he could not continue to fill but with the greatest disadvantage.

At the same time, after the gracious intimation, which has been recently conveyed to him, of your Majesty's sentiments on this point, he will be acquitted of presumption in adding, that if the chief difficulties of the present crisis should not then be surmounted, or very materially diminished, and if your Majesty should continue to think, that his humble exertions could, in any degree, contribute to conducting them to a favourable issue, there is no personal difficulty to which he will not rather submit, than withdraw himself at such a moment from your Majesty's service. He would even in such a case, continue for such a short further interval as might be necessary, to oppose the agitation or discussion of the question, as far as he can consistently with the line, to which he feels bound uniformly to adhere, of reserving to himself a full latitude on the principle itself, and objecting only to the time, and to the temper and circumstances of the moment. But he must entreat that, on this supposition, it may be distinctly understood, that he can remain in office no longer than till the issue (which he trusts on every account will be a speedy one) of the crisis now depending shall admit of your Majesty's more easily forming a new arrangement; and that he will then receive your Majesty's permission to carry with him into a private situation that affectionate and grateful attachment, which your Majesty's goodness for a long course of years has impressed on his mind—and that unabated zeal for the ease and honour of your Majesty's Government, and for the public service, which he trusts, will always govern his conduct.

He has only to entreat your Majesty's pardon, for troubling you on one other point and taking the liberty of most respectfully, but explicitly, submitting to your Majesty the indispensable necessity of effectually discountenancing, in the whole of the interval, all attempts to make use of your Majesty's name, or to influence the opinion of any individual, or descriptions of men on any part of this subject.

B.—THE KINGS ANSWER TO A.

Queen's House, Feb. 1, 1801.

I should not do justice to the warm impulse of my heart if I entered on the subject most unpleasant to my mind, without first expressing, that the cordial affection I have for Mr. Pitt, as well as the high opinion of his talents and integrity, greatly add to my uneasiness on his occasion; but a sense of religious as well as political duty has made me, from the moment I mounted the Throne, consider the oath that the wisdom of our forefathers has enjoined the Kings of this Realm to take at their coronation, and enforced by the obligation of instantly following it in the course of the ceremony with taking the Sacrament, as so binding a religious obligation on me to maintain the fundamental maxims on which our Constitution is placed, namely, the Church of England being the established one, and that those who hold employments in the State must be members of it, and consequently, obliged not only to take oaths against Popery, but receive the Holy Communion agreeably to the rites of the Church of England.

This principle of duty must, therefore, prevent me from discussing any proposition tending to destroy this ground-work of our happy Constitution, and much more so that now mentioned by Mr. Pitt, which is no less than the complete overthrow of the whole fabric.

When the Irish Propositions were transmitted to me by a joint Message from both Houses of the British Parliament, I told the Lords and Gentlemen sent on that occasion, that I would with pleasure and without delay forward them to Ireland; but that, as Individuals, I could not help acquainting them, that my inclination to a Union with Ireland was principally founded on a trust, that the uniting the Established Churches of the two kingdoms would for ever shut the door to any further measures with respect to the Roman Catholics.

These two instances must show Mr. Pitt, that my opinions are not those formed on the moment, but such as I have imbibed for forty years, and from which I never can depart; but, Mr. Pitt once acquainted with my sentiments, his assuring me that he will stave off the only question where on I fear from his letter we can never agree, for the advantage and comfort of continuing to have his advice and exertions in public affairs, I will certainly abstain from talking on this subject, which is the one nearest my heart. I cannot help if others pretend to guess at my opinions, which I have never disguised; but if those who unfortunately differ with me will keep this subject at rest, I will, most correctly on my part, be silent also; but this restraint I shall put on myself from affection for Mr. Pitt, but further I cannot go, for I cannot sacrifice my duty to any consideration.

Though I do not pretend to have the power of changing Mr. Pitt's opinion, when thus unfortunately fixed, yet I shall hope a sense of duty will prevent his retiring from his present situation to the end of my life, for I can with great truth assert, that I shall, from public and private considerations, feel great regret, if I shall ever feel myself obliged, at any time from a sense of religious and political duty, to yield to his entreaties of retiring from his seat at the Board of Treasury.

C.—MR. PITT, IN REPLY.

Downing Street, Tuesday, Feb. 3 1801.

Mr. Pitt cannot help entreating your Majesty's permission to express how very sincerely he has penetrated with the affecting expressions of your Majesty's kindness and goodness to himself, on the occasion of the communication with which he has been under the necessity of troubling your Majesty. It is therefore, with additional pain he feels himself bound to state, that the final decision which your Majesty has formed on the great subject in question (the motives to which he respects and honours), and his own unalterable sense of the line which public duty requires from him, must make him consider the moment as now arrived, when, on the principles which he has already explained it must be his first wish to be released, as soon as possible from his present situation. He certainly retains the same anxious desire, in the time and mode of quitting it, to consult as much as possible, your Majesty's ease and convenience, and to avoid embarrassment. But he must frankly confess to your Majesty, that the difficulty even of his temporary continuance must necessarily be increased, and may very shortly become insuperable, from what he conceives to be the import of one passage in your Majesty's note, which hardly leaves him room to hope that your Majesty thinks those steps can be taken for effectually discountenancing all attempts to make use of your Majesty's name, or to influence opinions on this subject, which he has ventured to represent as indispensably necessary during any interval in which he might remain in office. He has, however, the less anxiety in laying this sentiment before your Majesty, because independent of it, he is more convinced that your Majesty's final decision, once taken, the sooner he is allowed to act upon it, the better it will be for his Majesty's service. He trusts, and sincerely believes, that your Majesty cannot find any long delay necessary for forming an arrangement for conducting your service with credit and advantage; and that, on the other hand, the feebleness and uncertainty, which is almost inseparable from a temporary Government, must soon produce an effect, both at home and abroad, which might lead to serious inconvenience. Mr. Pitt trusts your Majesty will believe, that a sincere anxiety for the future ease and strength of your Government is one strong motive for his presuming thus to press this consideration.

D.—THE KINGS ANSWER, TO C.

Queen's House, Feb. 5. 1801.

The box from Mr. Pitt containing two letters, and a warrant in favour of Mr. Long. I cannot have the smallest difficulty in signing the proposed warrant, as I think him a very valuable man, and know how much Mr. Pitt esteems him.

I had flattered myself that, on the strong assurance I gave Mr. Pitt, of keeping perfectly silent on the subject whereon we entirely differ, provided on his part, he kept off from any disquisition on it for the present, which was the main object of the letter I wrote to him on Sunday, we both understood our present line of conduct; but as I unfortunately find Mr. Pitt does not draw the same conclusion, I must come to the unpleasant decision, as it will deprive me of his political service, of acquainting him that, rather than forego what I look on as my duty, I will, without unnecessary dely, attempt to make the most creditable arrangement, and such as Mr. Pitt, will think most to the advantage of my service, as well as to the security of the public; but he must not be surprized, if I cannot fix how soon that can possibly be done, though he may rest assured that it shall be done with as much expedition as so difficult a subject will admit.
G. R.

E.—THE LATE DUKE OF YORK TO HIS LATE MAJESTY.

York House, Feb. 13, 1801.

Sir,—I have the honour to return your Majesty the Papers which you were graciously pleased to allow me to peruse.

If my sentiments upon the question of Catholic Emancipation, and of the Repeal of the Test Act, had not been already immutably fixed, the arguments adduced in favour of the measure would alone have been sufficient to have convinced me of the danger, if not of the absolute certainty of the dreadful consequences of its being carried into execution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Majesty's most dutiful son and subject,
FREDERICK.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED for the PROPRIETORS, at the GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, by THOMAS RIGBY.

(4) Extracts from the "Debate on the Coronation Oath" (Parl. His. v. 5. p. 200.):—"The King swears positively to the true profession of the Gospel, that is, the Christian Religion (no latitude in that); and then comes to the Christian Religion as it is against Popery; and this is the stress of all your Oath. Protestant is looked upon as a word honourable; and, not only the word, but the thing, to the last drop of blood. It is every body's endeavour to keep up the Reformation, and avoid returning into Popery."

Mr. Godolphin:—"All our securities rest upon the King's conscientiousness. I would not put in the words (is or shall be established by law), because I would not leave a doubt, if it is not intention of the House to alter the Religion Established by Law."

Mr. Somers:—"The question is, to add the words 'shall be established by law.' I desire the addition for great regard to the Legislature. In the former paragraph, it is 'statutes, and laws and customs in being,' in the other establishment. He that gives his consent to take away does not maintain."

Mr. Pulteney:—"We frame an Oath, not for ourselves but for the King; and he ought to be satisfied; the King is tender of what he promises—much more of his Oath."

Sir Henry Capel:—"It is a tender thing to make a Law; but in an Oath, for another person to take, it is always, a rule to express the thing plain."

Sir Thomas Clarges:—"Whilst a sort of men, that professed the Protestant Religion, joined with Popery lately in the Declaration, and write and profess that the penal Laws ought to be taken away, now you are making an Oath honestly and plainly to explain it to the world."

(5) Commonly called "The Act of Settlement," and intituled, "An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the subject."

APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH 1827.

Literature.

THE OPERA BOX.—No. II.

Felix Dilletante enters a box on the pit ir, deposits his brown furlined pelisse—rows himself indolently into a chair, and kes out his glasses from their case.

r Felix. Foregad, a most excellent house! live, a most populous pit! Galli proves rresistable loadstone; and the pert and y Fanny seems to have friends. I am mpatience to hear my old Paris acquain-e. Quite sure he must take—so much nce, and so grand a voice! What a m.ng contemplation is an Opera pit in th ess expectation of a wonder!—the tle of dandies in the intersecting alleys ne serenely-placid composure of elderly sicals who have settled themselves on the cond row—the whispers of the cognoscenti the animation of the ladies in the choice f seats—the rapid increase and concentration f the mass—the final occupation of every nch of room!

Enter the Marquis and Marchioness of Trent.

Marchioness. Ah, Sir Felix! you are a rue connoisseur, I see, and are determined o be in time. We ourselves are unfashionable to-night, and mean to hear "La Gazza adra" from the beginning. The overture, I am told, is brilliant.

Sir Felix. Had your Ladyship been living twenty years ago, you might have been considered vulgar in coming thus early; but I assure you it is *now* a different matter. Then the pit was never full, at least never to such an excess as you now see. No one thought of taking his seat till about ten o'clock or later. Now indeed all must present themselves early, or they will get no room either for sitting or standing. This, at any rate, is a proof of some improvement in the administration of affairs, for I am loth to think that it is merely the consequence of an advanced state in the musical taste of what is so complacently called "the discerning public." The fact is, that the *opera*, exclusive of the ballet, is better managed now than it was formerly. When Right and Mad. Collini were the everlasting hero and heroine of the Dramas which were set to the drowsy music of Guiglielmi and Nicolini.

Marquis. Yes; with poor Colombati shivering about the stage.

Sir Felix. Even Billington, Grassini, and Viganoni, in Winter's delicious Opera of Proserpine, failed to attract such houses as we now see. It was that splendid creature, Catalani, who first brought about so alarming and vulgar an innovation on the indolent decorum of the King's Theatre as a struggle at the pit doors. I shall never forget her first rush upon the stage in Portagallo's Semiramide (a finer work, by-the-by than Rossini has given us on the same subject) nor her swelling and triumphant and queen-like paces, when she sang the exulting air "Son Regina." She looked as if possessed, not merely by the towering spirit of royalty, but by something even more lofty:—one might have taken her for a vision of Cybele, or an incarnation of the wife of Jove.

Marchioness. It seems to be not the least of Catalani's achievements that she should have turned our sarcastic friend here into an enthusiast. Positively, Sir Felix, you are getting quite rhetorical.

Sir Felix. I thought that your Ladyship had sometimes spoken of me as a *preux chevalier*. But the recollection of Catalani always puts me in raptures. Upon her secession the audience relapsed into their old easy and migratory state; one individual would monopolize a whole bench in the pit for nearly an hour, when he would depart either on an excursion to the gallery, to some remote box, or to the labyrinths behind the scenes, secure on his return to the pit to find his original seat, or some other quite as good; and thus it continued even under the united Queenships of Fodor and young Miss Bartolozzi, and the subsequent government of Bertinotti Radicati, notwithstanding the taste of the latter lady for the noble school of Mozart. We should still have the same convenient room, were it not for Ebers's eternal novelties, which force every body night after night into the house.

Marquis. Pasta is the chief glory of his administration.

Sir Felix. Certainly. Even Catalani, with all her grandeur, was inferior to Pasta. Indeed, in tragedy, Catalani's chief merit consisted in a certain stateliness and regality,—she could not, like Pasta, penetrate the mysteries of human nature, and lay bare to our view the human heart in its simple graces, its sorrows, its weakness, its love, its parental yearning, and its untutored dignity. Catalani commanded our admiration; but she had no dominion in our heart, nor did our tears obey her bidding.

Marchioness. We must positively procure Pasta's return, if for no other reason than that she should inspire Sir Felix yet further, and make him write a poem.

Sir Felix. It would be in vain, Madam, I assure you. If female beauty and genius could have transformed me into a poet, your Ladyship knows that I should long since have been a rhymer. My literary propensities are confined to reading, which, I take it, is far pleasanter than writing. Your Ladyships, as a blue, will no doubt, be celebrated in "May Fair."

Marchioness. Do tell me, Sir Felix,—have you seen any thing of that poem? What is it like? What is it about? Do you know the author?

Sir Felix. To all your questions, I have only one answer. I must not violate the confidence reposed in me.

Marchioness. Ah! that is all very well, and very diplomatic, Sir Felix; though I really believe that you yourself are the author. But take care what you are about. We shall find abundant means of plaguing you.

Sir Felix. No doubt.

Marques. One of the pleasantest books I have lately seen is. "The Sketches of Persia."

Sir Felix. Extremely so: you have of course read "De Vere."

Marquess. Certainly. I know Mr. Ward very well, and dined with him last week. Peel tells me that he is astonished beyond measure at the picture drawn in "De Vere," of the present most extraordinary state of the administration, though the novel was written long before the illness of Lord Liverpool, and consequently when nothing of what has since happened could have been anticipated. Some of the latter scenes of "De Vere" comprise, indeed, a most remarkable prophecy, complete in all its parts. The wonder is in every body's mouth. I questioned my friend Ward, as far as I could venture, in the hope of obtaining some elucidation of the mystery, but he declares that the coincidence is purely accidental, though he admits——

(The conversation now takes a private turn, and gets rather personal about some of the old Ultras,—female as well as male. We shall therefore, close the box, and leave the party to the undivided enjoyment of their scandal.)

The evening of the Twenty-first.—A Box in the Second Tier.—Present, Lady Augusta Manners, Miss Julia De Lisle, the Honourable Euston Cambray, and Captain Birkett.—Time, the Second Act of Pietro.

Birkett.—(After vehement applause.) How admirably that duet was executed—*Bravi! Bravi!* I shall never cease applauding, I am so much enraptured. Curioni acquits himself well and Galli is magnificent—*Bravi! Bravi!*

Lady Manners. Admirably executed indeed. How extremely well Galli acts!—What dignified and majestic feeling! I never saw a face capable of more powerful expression. Did you observe the depth of gloom which overshadowed his brow, after the denunciation of vengeance, by Pietro, in the fist act? It was very fine.

Cambray. Your Ladyship may remember comparing him in Fernando to Napoleon. I have heard the same observation made frequently since your discovery.

Lady Manners. I am not surprised. The resemblance in the upper part of the face is very striking. Galli is a very handsome man; not, I confess, of the common order of beauty (of beauty, indeed, he does not possess a particle); but as far as an intersting intelligent marked face goes, which is quite sufficient to authorize my assertion, he is a very handsome man.

Miss De Lisle. I should agree with your Ladyship entirely, if he had not disfigured himself with those frightful *moustaches* and those most portentous eyebrows.

Birkett. Your's is not an Ottoman taste, fair Lady, in which whiskers are indispensable and beetle brows of inch latitude a *sine qua non*. Galli, it must be owned, is truly Turkish in that particular. But to pass from his external qualifications, what do you think of his voice, Euston? Do you like his singing as well as Zucchelli's?

Cambray. Much better; and knowing, as you do, my high opinion of the former, you will appreciate my praise. His voice is magnificent. It rises and falls, and swells in its modulation like the waves of the sea. At last it bursts forth in one strong overwhelming gush that carries all before it.

Miss De Lisle. Bravo, Mr. Cambray!—extremely well. What would I give for my note-book? Why you are quite an improvisatore. I once heard Coleridge the poet talk of something he had seen much in the same large style.

Lady Manners Mr. Birkett, you are quite an Opera oracle. What intelligence have you of novelties and *debuts*?

Birkett. Abundance. A new singer is engaged; a great beauty, Signora Something Brambilla. She is quite a counterpart of, only handsomer than, Toso. Brambilla is from the same school, the Conservatorio of Milan, and of course a pupil of Banderalli. Pozzi tells me she is an exquisite creature. No doubt we shall have all the town after her.

Miss De Lisle. How delightful! What will she appear in?

Birkett. In the Semiramide with Pasta. (At least, so I have heard.) It is now in rehearsal under Galli's surveillance, and will be produced with great splendor.

Cambray. I must say we never had a season of such *fulfilment* as the present. Ebers deserves great praise. He has difficulties in abundance to encounter: so many people to please; so many tastes to consult; my Lady This to accommodate, and my Lord That to oblige; Signora So and So to engage, and Signor Somebody to arrange with. When engaged, they are all the most captious, rebellious, discontented, caballing set in the world, giving infinite trouble, and being careless of every one's convenience except their own. The other day, you know, Caradori refused to second Toso, leaving the manager in the lurch with Biagioli; who, by the by, acquitted herself very well in her part; so well, that it is not easy to find out what we gain by the accession of Caradori. In some of the scenes of *La Vestale*, Biagioli's * singing was of a very fine kind. Indeed much more to my taste than the style of Caradori.

Miss De Lisle. Captain Birkett, is there any truth in the report of Toso being about to be married to Puzzi?

Birkett. Most undoubtedly; the thing is settled. It will take place some time, I believe, in the course of next week. What a happy little fellow he must be! positively I quite envy him. She is such a superb creature:

> Toso is music's brag, and must be heard
> In courts, in feasts, and high solemnities.

You will find the rest in Comus. I wish she was not quite so tall, for at present there is no looking into her eyes, which are the finest, always excepting those of Miss De Lisle, I ever beheld, and her *tenue* so extremely proper and perfect, that I cannot sufficiently admire her. What a pet she is of the Countess St. Antonio's! She seems quite to have adopted her, *chaperons* her—dresses her—introduces her, and all that. In short, they are inseparable. *La Toso*, however, will not be spoiled, for the Countess is a charming person, the best-natured and most amiable creature breathing, to say nothing of her comeliness, which with me, you know, is every thing.

Lady Manners. Well, I trust Puzzi will make a good husband. He has got a treasure. At Lady Flint's the other evening, she was the admiration of the whole room. Worcester never took his eyes off her, and the General haunted her like her shadow.

Miss De Lisle. What has induced my little friend, Fanny Ayton, to go to Drury Lane? For her own sake I am sorry for it, for I fear it will not advance her reputation. I say sorry, because she is a favorite of mine.

Cambray. I know not. She is a little unaccountable thing. *Mais adieu Mesdames*, I have a call or two to make.

(Exit the Honourable Euston Cambray.

Birkett. Almost all the people one cares to see, are in the Boxes to-night. The beauty and the chivalry of England's capital. Some of the New Administration, too. The new Lady Chancellor in her high Box, removed from vulgar gaze. You agree with me in thinking her a very fine woman—*n'est-ce pas*, Miss De Lisle?—dresses so very well, and has such extremely beautiful eyes, and the darkest of all possible hair. Do you know, I frequently lose my heart to a curl, re-acquire it by a mouth, abandon it again to a chin, and irrecoverably lose it to an eye; especially if it be as large and as dark as Lady Copley's or Miss De Lisle's.

Lady Manners. Your saving clause was quite requisite, Captain Birkett.

Birkett. What very pretty French hats Lady Augusta Wentworth and her sister wear. I like them better than the Miss Chambré's; both of them, however, are very much to my heathenish taste. I am glad to see the Dutchess and the Princess here. They are quite ornamental to the Opera. The Princess Esterhazy looks very beautiful beside her Lord—very beautiful indeed—a monstrous fine woman! Lady Gwydir is ever interesting; one of the most ladylike women in the world. So, the Marchioness of Clanricarde honours us with her presence. What a pensive, pretty blue-eyed, fair-haired creature! Who would not bend the knee to one so sweetly, softly fair? Miss De Lisle, *qu'en pensez vous?*

Miss De Lisle. That she is perfectly beautiful. See, she is chatting with Lord Bristol, whose sweet daughter is sitting near him. What a very pretty creature! as fair-haired as the Marchioness. What a dear little bouquet she has got! Quite a Saxon sort of face. One could fancy her the daughter of Rowena.

Birkett I can echo your praises, but as the curtain has fallen some minutes, with your Ladyship's permission, (to Lady Manners,) I will just take a peep at the arrangements behind the curtain, and leave the field to the influx of men who are just making their *entrée*

Captain Birkett takes his leave. A number of Exquisites make their appearance. The subject of Galli's performance is reconsidered; Toso readmired &c. &c. &c. At last, Lady Manners and Miss De Lisle are escorted by their Exquisites friends, through the private room, to their respective carriages.

* Madame Biagioli is, if we are rightly informed, the wife of M. Biagioli, late Professor of the Italian Language in the College of Louis Le Grand at Paris, and Editor of an edition of Dante, with ingenious and learned notes. Madame Biagioli is a lady of a very good family.

WINTER QUARTERS.

A Tale of the late War.

BY THE

AUTHOR OF "THE SUBALTERN."

(Continued from the Gazette of 26th Aug.)

Norman was still hesitating where to establish himself, when a venerable old man, whose upright figure, and stiff deportment, left no room to doubt as to the station which he held in society, rode up to him. The stranger introduced himself, as Don Fernando Navarette; and requested Norman, as commandant of the detachment, to take up his abode in the castle. To this, the young soldier offered no objection. Carrying with him a force of two hundred men, which he stationed in the barns and other out-buildings attached to the mansion, he himself readily consented to become the guest of Don Fernando; nor had many hours elapsed, ere he found himself as perfectly at home, as if he really formed one of the family.

I have said, that Alanjuez, exhibited hardly any symptoms of being situated in the midst of a field of battle, and in the neighbourhood of two hostile camps; and as far as the appearance of inanimate substances go, I said truly. But there was one circumstance connected with it, which certainly told no tale of peace;—not a single young man could be seen. Even in the château, the few male domestics who shewed themselves, were, like their master, grey-headed and feeble; whilst, in many instances, women performed offices, not generally expected from the sex, in European nations; the fact was, that all the youths of the village, including Don Fernando's two sons, were in arms. They had joined the patriotic forces, on their first formation, and were now under the command of General Romano, in a distant part of Spain.

Don Fernando's family circle, accordingly, consisted of himself, three daughters, their duenna, or governess, and a priest. The daughters were, all of them, strikingly handsome; but in the appearance of Theresa, the youngest, there was something which no young man, with a heart wholly disengaged, could look upon with indifference. Fairer, by many degrees, than the generality of Spanish maidens, Theresa Navarette retained just as much of her national complexion, as may be seen every day, among the loveliest of those English beauties, whom we are in the habit of denominating Brunettes. Her eyes were large, full, dark, and intelligent,—fringed with long silken lashes, and surmounted by brows, arched indeed, but not so much arched as to give the slightest expression of weakness to her countenance; her hair, not exactly black, but of the darkest brown, was gathered up, in part, after the fashion of her country, into a knot; and, in part, hung in the richest curls over her neck and shoulders. Her little well-formed mouth gave evidence, not less than the glance of her sparkling eye, of strong passions, high enthusiasm, and sensitive feeling; and her figure—Canova himself never formed a statue more perfect or more replete with elegance and symmetry.—Add to all this, a liveliness of manner, occasionally tinctured with romance, and a tolerably accurate picture of Theresa will be placed before the mind's eye of him who desires to look upon it.

There is, in the deportment of foreign families generally, and in those of Spain in particular, a degree of confiding frankness, such as we rarely meet with in English society. Of this, Norman was speedily made sensible. The old man, by degrees, laid aside as much of his

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constitutional gravity, as it was possible for him to lay aside; the priest became talkative and entertaining; the duenna instead of casting a cloud upon the intimacy which soon began to be formed between the English soldier and her young charges, appeared to promote it; and the girls, themselves were all life and animation. As the evening drew on, a huge pile of wood was made to blaze upon the hearth; lamps were lighted, and, the guitars being produced, Norman was entertained with a concert more pleasing to his ears than all the laboured performances of hired musicians, however skilful, and however celebrated. It has been said, that Norman was something of a musician himself. His voice was clear and rich; and being, from his long residence in the country, well acquainted with the favourite airs of Spain, he made himself more than ever agreeable to his fair friends by joining in their melody. In a word, when the little party separated for the night, they retired to their respective apartments, mutually pleased with the accident which had brought them together, and determined, as far as their exertions could effect that end, that the days which were to come should not be less cheerful than that which had just expired.

Days, weeks and even months, stole on, during which, Norman, unassailed by attempts on the part of the enemy, unharrassed by any extraordinary details of military duty, was permitted to enjoy, at his leisure, the society of this delightful family. And delightful they truly were. The old man, gradually, shewed himself in his genuine colours,—an ardent patriot, worthy of the once honored name of a Spaniard; the priest either had, or professed to have, about him, none of the bigotry of his sect, of the stiffness of his order; and, as to the young ladies, they were all that the most fastidious critic in female excellence could desire. Great pains, it would appear, had been bestowed upon their education; for contrary to the usual custom among their countrywomen, they were not only mistresses of many accomplishments, but possessed of strong sound sense, and very considerable information. In Theresa, in particular, Norman found a pleasing companion, not only for his lighter moments, but for moments when a desire for more serious and rational conversation came upon him. She talked of the condition of her country with all the fire of an enthusiast; contrasted its present degraded state with its former glory; till, catching animation from the topic, her bright eyes would fill with tears, and her cheeks grow crimson with excited feeling. Then, as if ashamed of her violence, she would cast a timid glance towards Norman, and intreat him to bear with the rudeness of a girl, who had seen so little of life. "You natives of a northern climate," she would say, "are calm, they tell me, and temperate; but, in the veins of the Navarettes, too much of Gothic blood is flowing for any child of that house to behold the degeneracy of Spain with indifference. But come, Norman, we will change the subject; and you shall tell me of the mountains and lakes, and the plaided warriors and blue-eyed maidens of Scotland." And Norman was not backward in complying with her request. With all the nationality of a Highlander, he dwelt upon the deeds of his forefathers, till he, in his turn, caught the enthusiasm with which his auditor had been previously affected; nor, perhaps, were the young people drawn together by any the more powerful, than by admiration of each other's patriotism, and an equal devotion to military glory.

At length, the springing herbs and shooting leaves, the opening flowers, and richer and more varied chorusses of singing birds, gave evidence that Winter had passed away, and Summer was approaching. There was a time, and that time not very distant, when Norman would have hailed the return of Spring with delight; merely, because it is the season for hostile armies to take the field, and fresh campaigns to be opened. But, now, he felt, and he knew not why, that his ideas on that head were changed. Not that his love for the profession had, in the slightest degree, abated,—very far from it; but he had never passed the Winter months so agreeably, and, therefore, he could not but regret that they were gone. In spite of himself, he became pensive and melancholy. Nor was he, alone, affected by a palpable depression of spirits. Every member of the family partook, in a greater or less degree, of a similar feeling; whilst Theresa's sorrow was too acute for concealment. Insensibly, as it would appear, Norman and she devoted, every day, more & more of their time to each other. Instead of inviting the rest to accompany them, as it had been their custom, they would wander forth alone, into the woods and, without making any regular appointments they found themselves continually meeting in the most sequestered spots. Yet no profession of love had passed either of their lips. If their conversation partook somewhat more of the tender, than it had formerly done, it became so only when mention happened to be made of Norman's approaching departure: and, even then, no more was expressed than sentiments of the warmest friendship, and deep regret that an acquaintance, so manifestly delightful to all parties, must so soon be broken off.

Such was the state in which affairs stood, when, one morning, an orderly dragoon was observed riding, at a brisk trot, down the avenue. Norman was, at that moment, reclining upon a window-seat: Theresa sat beside him, with her guitar suspended from her neck, having just concluded one of those exquisitely plaintive airs, for which the Spanish music is remarkable; and her sisters were employed, one, in finishing a miniature of the young soldier, which she had taken; the other, in passing judgment upon the performance. Don Fernando and the priest had strolled abroad, and the duenna had retired to enjoy her siesta. Theresa's keen eye first caught the form of the trooper. "Good God!" cried she, in alarm, "I see, a horseman?" Norman sprang upon his feet, and, looking out immediately guessed the nature of the business which brought him. "Theresa," said he, mournfully, "the time has come which we have so long dreaded. That horseman brings an order for our separation." Theresa replied not: her cheeks became deadly pale; and, had not Norman caught her in his arms, she must have fallen from her seat. "You are ill, Theresa; dear Theresa, you are very ill: your cheek is pale, and your breathing is suspended." "Only a momentary sickness," replied she, gasping, "to which I am occasionally subject. I shall be better presently." So saying, she rose, and, followed by her sisters, withdrew from the apartment.

The preceding scene at once opened Norman's eyes to the nature of his own feelings, and gave him assurance of the impression which he had made upon Theresa. But no great extent of time was granted to consider the subject. The dragoon had already alighted, and, seeing Norman at the window, proceeded up stairs, to deliver his orders: they contained, as he expected they would contain,—directions for the immediate evacuation of Alanjuez, and the concentration of the army at Freynada. The orders were peremptory; but had they been less so, Norman was still too much of a soldier to suffer any consideration of private feelings to interfere with his duty: he dismissed the messenger, and, hurrying towards the cantonments, commanded the troops to pack up the baggage, and to get under arms an hour before day-light, on the following morning.

As soon as this was done, and he had seen things put in a train of preparation, Norman bent his steps towards the spot where Theresa and he had, of late, spent much of their time. It was a beautiful and retired dell, overshadowed with tall cork trees, and close beside the margin of the stream. Here, he threw himself down upon the grass, and gave full vent to his over-wrought feelings. In the midst of how many difficulties was he cast?—He loved the maiden, tenderly; and it was evident, that he was tenderly beloved in return: but was this a time for love or dalliance? Could he talk to her of marriage, at a moment when he was on the point of leaving her, perhaps for ever? And, were the case otherwise, what probability was there that Don Fermando, a Spanish grandee, and a bigotted Catholic, would consent to his daughter's union with him, a foreigner, an heretic, and a mere soldier of fortune? Norman pondered these things long and earnestly, and, in spite of many opposing impulses, came, at length, to this conclusion;—that it would be honourable, on his part, not to speak of love in direct terms to Theresa at all, but rather to incur the blame of unkindness and ingratitude by abandoning Alanjuez at once, than by seeing and conversing with her again, to run the risk of being surprised into a confession of his feelings.

He had arrived at this magnanimous resolution, and rose to carry it into immediate effect, when a light step caught his ear; and, looking up, he beheld Theresa herself beside him. Her cheek was still of an ashy paleness; but her eyes were full of fire, and an occasional flush came over her countenance, expressive of some powerful feeling at work within. "Theresa!" said Norman, as he seized her hand "I had hoped to escape this. I intended to save both you and myself the pain of a formal parting!" She was silent for some moments, but she permitted him still to retain her hand. At length, after a severe struggle to compose herself, she said, in a tone of voice at once solemn and affecting, 'It is well, Norman; your design was a prudent, and, perhaps, a proper one. It is time that we did part, and that for ever. Nay, continued she, seeing that he was about to interrupt her, "suffer me to proceed, and then I will hear you patiently. Perhaps you will call me forward, indelicate, every thing which a woman ought not to be: but these are not times, neither is ours a situation, in which the ordinary forms of life can be attended to. Go, Norman; go, and carry with you the sincerest and most devoted affection of one who never knew happiness till she saw you, and shall never know it again, when you are gone. Go, and forget her. May He, whom we both worship, shield you in the day of battle! and may you return to your own land, and make happy one more worthy of you than I am! But even then, Norman, think kindly of me. When your blue-eyed bride smiles upon you, even then spare one thought for Theresa, not of love,—for that will be hers,—but of pity. For me, my resolution is formed;—I renounce the world for ever."

"Theresa, Theresa," cried Norman, passionately, "this is too much: I had determined not to speak to you of love, at least at present, till your country should be delivered from her enemies, and I could return to claim you as my bride; but hear me, now. I swear by every thing that is sacred in this world and in the next,—by thine own pure self, I swear that I have never loved, and never can love, but thee.—I knew not the sensation, till we met; I shall never know it for another. Why shake thy head, dearest Theresa," continued he, as the maiden's look became more sorrowful than ever; "dost thou not love me? Do I not love thee? and, when the war has come to an end, may I not return to woo thee?"—"Love thee, Norman! I love thee not as women usually love; but, as the martyr loves his religion, the saint his Saviour, even so do I love thee—But what avails it? our faiths are not the same, Norman; and I cannot wed an heretic."—"Oh talk not of differences in faith. Do we not worship the same God and the same Redeemer? and what are minor distinctions to us? I will never disturb thee in the exercises of thy religion, and among my own kindred are many who will join thee in them; but not that divide us. Say, dearest Theresa, that, when peace is proclaimed, I may come for thee; and that thou will cross the sea with me, and dwell among the glens and hills of my romantic country."

The conversation had proceeded thus far; and Norman, unconsciously, throwing his arm around the maiden's waist, had pressed her to his bosom, anxious, and yet apprehensive of her reply, when their attention was suddenly called off to other subjects by the report of a musket; a second and a third took place, then a volley from one of the out picquets. Instantly, the bugles sounded. "It is the enemy," he cried; "fly, Theresa, fly to the house; there you will be safe: we will defend it to the last."

The lovers ran toward the château as fast as they were able. The troops were already under arms, and Norman's horse, always upon duty, was at the door in an instant. He sprung into the saddle, and, leaving another officer to take charge of the reserve, he galloped towards the front. One of the out-posts was already forced, a column of fifteen hundred French infantry were advancing. Norman formed such of his men as were up, to the best advantage, among the woods; and, despatching a messenger with orders for the companies in the rear to throw an abbatis across the avenue, and to occupy the cottages on each side, he awaited the approach of the enemy. They came on, as French soldiers always come on, with the most determined resolution. The Cacadores, animated by the example of their colonel, bravely met them; but their numbers were inadequate to successful resistance, at least for any length of time; they gradually gave ground. The French, imagining that the whole force was engaged, concluded, of course, that all opposition was overthrown; they pursued in considerable disorder. This accorded well with Norman's plan; they were already at the head of the avenue, when the troops from behind the abbattis, with those in the cottages, opened a tremendous fire: the enemy were throughly confounded. Norman had still about three hundred men with himself, whilst two hundred defended the approach to the château. He formed this body into line, and advanced to the charge. The French, by no means expecting an attack lost all confidence, and fled. But at this moment when the victory was secured, and the assailants were escaping, as they best could, into the thickets, a shot from one of their skirmishers struck Norman in the side. He fell from his horse; and, having uttered but these words, "Oh! my mother!" instantly expired.

The family in the château were, as may readily be imagined, overcome with alarm at the suddenness of the attack; but Don Fernando retained too much of the spirit of an ancient Spaniard, to seek his safety in flight. Having deposited, in an inner chamber, the priest, the duenna, and his daughters, all except Theresa, whom no entreaties could prevail upon to quit the window, he barricadoed the door; and planted himself and his two aged domestics, each armed with a rifle, in such a situation, as would enable them to fire upon the enemy, in case the guard at the abbattis should be forced. They were standing thus, listening, with anxiety, not unmixed with triumph, to the receding sound of musketry, when a party of soldiers made their appearance, bearing a body, wrapped up in one of the blankets, down the avenue. Theresa's palpitating heart instantly whispered to her the truth. "It is he," she exclaimed, starting back, and rushing towards the door, "it is Norman! he has fallen, and fallen defending us."

Her father vainly endeavoured to oppose her progress; she rushed down stairs, and, drawing aside the bars and bolts, met the party just as they had reached the lawn. The men were in tears, and her apprehensions received an immediate confirmation. She did not even look upon him: for, before the bearers had time to lay him down, or withdraw the covering from above him, her heart broke,—and she was a corpse!

The lovers were laid, side by side, in a little mausoleum, attached to the château of Alanjuez; the prejudices of Catholics giving way to personal regard. Theresa was long and deeply lamented by her relatives; and Norman received the applause which could no longer reach his own ears, but which, in no slight degree, served to alleviate the sorrow of his desolate parent.